

S. R. Naarden begh.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY AT CLAREMONT



10017029193

CAIRO: HOW TO SEE IT

By ALEXANDER R. CURY
(KHOORI)

Author of LUXOR: How to see it,
JERUSALEM: How to see it, etc.
Formerly attached to
Antiquities Dept., Egypt

1928

8th. Edition



With Maps
&
90 Illustrations

DT
144
C87
1927

LONDON
LUZAC & Co., 46 GREAT RUSSELL ST., W.C.1.
THIS GUIDE IS OBTAINABLE FROM THE ABOVE BOOKSELLERS OR FROM THE
PUBLISHERS: The Anglo Egyptian Supply Association,
P. O. B. 2012, ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.

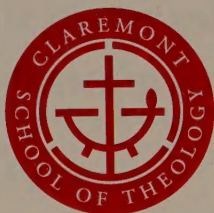


VISIT

ALEXANDRIA

THE C

ND THE



WON

POM

The Library of Claremont School of Theology

S

-KIR

1325 North College Avenue
Claremont, CA 91711-3199
(909) 447-2589

BEACH — CONCERTS — CINEMAS
THEATRES — DANCES — RACES — EXHIBITIONS, etc.
(Issued by authority of the Alexandria Municipality)

Read "Alexandria : How to See it," 3/- d.

Richard F. Pedersen

The American University in Cairo

1984

With map
10-



"Survivors of the Ruin'd World."

Photos taken by Mr. Fasani, photographer at the Pyramids.

CAIRO HOW TO SEE IT

By ALEXANDER R. CURY
(KHOORI)

Author of LUXOR: How to see it,
JERUSALEM: How to see it, etc.
Formerly attached to
Antiquities Dept., Egypt

1928

8th. Edition



With Maps
&
90 Illustrations

LONDON
LUZAC & Co., 46 GREAT RUSSELL ST., W.C.1.

THIS GUIDE IS OBTAINABLE FROM THE ABOVE BOOKSELLERS OR FROM THE
PUBLISHERS: The Anglo Egyptian Supply Association,
P. O. B. 2012, ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.

Theology Library
CLAREMONT
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
Claremont, CA

<i>First Edition</i>	1919
<i>Second Edition</i>	1921
<i>Third Edition</i>	1922
<i>Fourth Edition</i>	1923
<i>Fifth Edition</i>	1924
<i>Sixth Edition (English-French)</i>	1925
<i>Seventh Edition (English-French)</i>	1926
<i>Eighth Edition</i>	1927

All Rights Reserved

Copyright.



CONTENTS

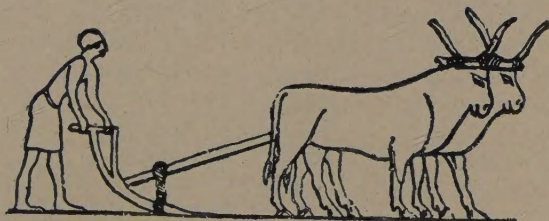


	page
A Glimpse into History	9
Cairo of Today	11
The Great Pyramids	13
A Tomb of 5000 Years Ago	25
The Egyptian Museum	28
Tut-Ankh-Amen's objects	33
The Necropolis of Sakkara — Memphis	59
The Arabic and Saracenic Monuments	69
The Arabian Museum	87
The Egyptian Library	89
Heliopolis — The City of the Sun — And the Obelisk	93
Helouan-les-Bains — The Winter Health Resort	101, 205
El Fostat — The Arabian Pompeii	104
The Coptic Museum	106
The Zoological Garden	108
The Delta Barrage	112
The Nilometer	115
Kasr-el-Nil Bridge	120
The Nile	122
Gezira Grotto and Aquarium	126
Ezbekieh Garden	127
The Geological Museum	129
The Religion and Gods of Ancient Egypt	131
Scarabs & Antiques—How to Detect the False and the True	143
The Churches	153
Egyptian Money	158
Cairo Newspapers	161
Clubland	163
Legations and Consulates	185
Social Life in Cairo	187
Hints and Tips to Tourists and Visitors	195
Tram Guide	198
Three Days Programme in Cairo	205
Routes to Egypt and Cost of Passage	206
Postal Information	209
Tariffs	See supplement

ILLUSTRATIONS

	page
"Survivors of the Ruin'd World"	Frontispiece
Ammon, President of the Gods	Title page
Antiquity and Modernity — A view of the Pyramids	11
1. The Road to the Pyramids. 2. At the Sphinx	15
On the Way up to the Plateau of the Pyramids	17
The Sphinx in Agony	19
The Paws of the Sphinx are now revealed again	20
The Way Back from the Valley of the Sphinx	21
1. The Sphinx Near Memphis. 2. A Village View Near the Pyramids	22
The Paws of the Sphinx are now revealed again	20
1. The Fields near the Pyramids. 2. The Village Ferry-boat in Flood Time	24
1. The Pyramids and Mena House Hotel. 2. The Sphinx- 3. The Pyramid of Kephren	26
The Egyptian Museum — A 1,000,000 Dollar Building ..	28
The Royal son Rahotep. The Lady Nofret, a relative of the king	30
Forty Soldiers Found at Assiut	32
Statue of Chefren	35
A Mummy	37
1. The Colossal Statues of Pharaoh Amenophis III and his Queen Tiyi	41
The Wooden Statue of "Sheik El Balad" and the Cow Hathor, Goddess of Love	43
A mural inscription at Abouddes	45
The Sakkara Alabaster Sphinx	60
The Colossal Statue of Ramses II	62
The Step Pyramid — The forerunner of all Pyramids of its Kind	64
Another panoramic view of Cairo	71
Sook El-Nahhasin	75
In the Cairo Bazaars	79
The Alabaster Mosque at the Cairo Citadel	81
A Beauty Spot Near Embabeh Village, Cairo.. ..	83
The Kiosk in the Court of El-Azhar University	85
Cairo's landmark	86
At Bah-Zuela	90

	page
A Panoramic View of Heliopolis of Today	93
A View in Modern Heliopolis, the Gem of the Desert	95
The Roman Catholic Church at Heliopolis	97
A Street in Modern Heliopolis, Built in the Arabian Style ..	99
The Heliopolis Obelisk, the Last Vestige of a by-gone Civilization	103
The Nile Near Maadi	105
A Typical scene on the Nile	107
1. Al-Mo-allakah — the Hanging Church at Old Cairo.	
2. The Arabian Museum	109
The Delta Barrage — One of the Largest of its Kind in the World	111
The Tower of the Delta Barrage	113
A Beauty Spot in the Gardens of the Delta Barrage	115
1. Peasant Girls Carrying Water to their Homes; 2. A. Beauty Spot in Ezbekieh Garden	117
Kasr-el-Nil Bridge with its Bronze Guardian Lions ..	121
Sunset on the Nile at Rod-El-Farag	125
An Everyday Scene at Rod-El-Farag	127
Morning on the Waters of the Nile	131
The Judgement Hall	135
An Ancient Egyptian Ploughing	139
Osiris, Isis, Horus and Hat-hor	141
Omar Mohammad El-Mat-Ani, at Work in his Den	143
A Bird's Eye View Map of Egypt	151
Egyptian Money	159, 160
The Rotunda of Heliopolis Palace	187
Groppi's Rotunda	189
Celestino	191



SHOPPING GUIDE

	Page
Alexandria resort (Cover)	2
American University	129
Antiquities	134, 137, 138, 168
Banks	158, 159, 161
Boarding Houses :	
Cairo	100, 104, 108, 196
Books	140, cover 3, cover 4
Boots	96
Cameras	94, 116
Camping	179
Cigarettes	136, 170, 183
Concerts	146, 190
Confectioners	146, 190
Creams (facial)	144
Curios	91, 98, 136, 138, 165
Dahabiahs	179
Dancing	146
Eye-glasses	120
Fashions	96, 126, 128, 130, 172
Guides	179
Gymnastics, medical —	142
Hairdressers	144
Hoteles:	
Cairo,	106, 108, 120, 154, 156 184, 188, 192, 194
Alexandria ..	112, 149, 161
Port-Said	198
Upper Egypt	102, 110, 162, 202
Jerusalem ...	114, 118 180
Indian merchants	91, 98
Lotions	144
Manicure	144
Massage	142
Massage (facial)	144
Mineral waters	174
	cover 3

	Page
Music	146, 190
Newspapers	150, 152, 176
Nile Steamers	179
Novelties	96, 126, 128, 130, 172
Opticians	120
Oranges	140
Oriental merchants	91, 98, 136
Cutfitters	96, 126, 170
Pencils and Pens	88
Pensions :	
Cairo	100, 104, 108, 196
Alexandria	149
Perfumes	144
Photo materials	94, 116
Physical Training	142
Postage stamps	94
Printing & Developg.	94, 116
Railways (Egypt)	178
Resorts	cover 2
Restaurants	104, 190, 193
Scalp treatment	144
Scarabs	134, 137, 168
Shoes	96
Spectacles	120
Stamps (postage)	94
Steamers	204, 205, 208
Suppers	146, 190
Sweets	146, 190
Tailors	98
Tea-rooms	146, 190
Toilet articles	144
Tourist agents	179, 186
Trunks	96
Typewriters	132
Waving (hair)	144



Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is a city composed of four towns that were founded at different periods. In about 525 B.C., the Babylonian mercenary soldiers of Cambyzes, or according to another account, the Assyrian captives in the time of Ramses II, founded Babylon on the eastern bank of the Nile River; and Amr, the General of Caliph Omar, after capturing Babylon in 641 A.D., built, on its site and around it, Al-Fostat (The Camp), now known by the name of Old Cairo. The third town is Al-Kahira (The Victorious), or modern Cairo which was founded soon after the conquest of Egypt in 969 A.D., by Gohar, the General of the Moslem army of the Fatimite Caliph, Al-Mo-ezz. The fourth is new Heliopolis which was founded by a Belgian Company in 1905 in the desert N.E. of Abbassia Quarter.

The history of Cairo is dark and is a series of cruelties and tyrannies exercised by the different rulers under whom the Cairenes suffered.

In 1517 it was captured by the Turkish Sultan Selim I and soon after the Battle of the Pyramids in 1798, Napoleon Bonaparte occupied it and established his headquarters in it for a few months. Afterwards, in 1801, the French garrison, under Belliard, was forced to capitulate and leave the country.

In August 3rd 1805, Mohammad Ali Pasha, the founder of the present royal reigning family, made his appearance as a public man, put an end to the



corrupt government of the Mamluke Beys, improved the agricultural condition of the land and established modern institutions which were the nucleus of the present civilization in Egypt.

Ismail pasha, his grandson, added a great deal to the work of his illustrious ancestor. Railways were introduced by him and the Suez Canal, which opened a shorter way to India, was finished during his reign. Ismailia town, on Lake Timsah, Suez Canal; as well as Ismailia Quarter in Cairo, were founded under his auspices. Many water-courses for irrigation and inland navigation, and many modern institutions are attributed to this energetic ruler whose services to Egypt, especially the completion of the Suez Canal, have made African Egypt a land that can look with pride to some of the countries of Europe.

The present ruler of Egypt is H.M. King Fuad I, who is the son of Ismail Pasha. His Majesty proved many a time that he is a lover of literature. He encouraged scientific researches in Egypt before and during his rule.

From the time of his accession to the throne of the Pharaohs up to the present day, Egypt has progressed with leaps and bounds. Constitutional rule has been established and the first veritable parliament of Egypt was officially opened by His Majesty early in 1924.



Cairo of Today

Cairo, today, including the suburbs, stretches along the Nile, opposite the Great Pyramids, from Helwan up to Rod-el-Farag. Marg Village bounds it on the north and the new town of Heliopolis on the N.E. The Mokattam Hills separate it from the desert which lies to the east.

Its inhabitants of natives, Orientals, Europeans and Africans, are a little more than a million. Egypt's



Photo : A. Kalfayan (Kodak, Opera Sq., Cairo)

Antiquity and Modernity.

A view of the Pyramids showing tramway line running from Cairo.

population numbers about 14,000,000. Egyptian and European Christians number about 1,000,000.

Mohammedanism is the official religion of Cairo as well of all Egypt. Cairo comes second to Constantinople as a centre of Islam.



The climate is fine. The Cairo season begins from about October to April but many prefer to begin their stay from January. The hottest months are June, July and August, that is to say in day time only, because in the evening it is quite cool and sometimes chilly. It is advisable to have your overcoat always handy in winter especially after the setting of the sun, as it will very often be needed





Those mighty piles — the Pyramids — have over-lived
The feeble generations of mankind.
What though unmoved they bore the deluge weight,
Survivors of the ruin'd world ?
What though their founder fill'd with miracles
And wealth miraculous, their ample vaults ?

Giza Pyramids stand on a plateau S.W. of Cairo. They form the second and most imposing group of pyramids in the Libyan Desert. To the N. lie the group of Abou-Roash and to the South of Zawiet el-Aryan, Abousir, Sakkara and Dahshour.

To reach the Pyramids Road, you have to cross Kasr-el-Nil Bridge, traverse Gezira Island using the road near the Public Gardens until you reach the bridge over El-Ama branch of the Nile. After crossing it, follow the tram line to the Zoo. This road is a picturesque avenue of shady acacia trees. You see on your left, while proceeding to the Pyramids, the Nile with its quiet waters. Cairo with its thousand minarets and in the far distance rise the red Mokattam Hills with the Citadel nestling on them. As you go further, watercourse after watercourse meets you and on both sides you see green fields stretching as far as the eye can reach.

Here the air becomes cool and it is possible that you will feel the chill if you are travelling in a car. Now, on your left side, a canal runs parallel



to the road and at a distance ahead you get a glimpse of the great three pyramids, standing side by side. They seem not very far and when you draw nearer, whether by tram or automobile, you feel that you are surely drawing nearer, but at a tortoise-pace. At last, when the canal ends in a swamp, you reach those world-famous gigantic structures that are more than 5,000 years old.

Tram-cars traverse the distance in about one hour and the 1st class fare from Cairo is 48 milliemes. The terminus is near Mena House Hotel where excellent tea can be obtained and where donkeys and camels can be hired.

A motor omnibus service is maintained during the Season between Continental-Savoy and Mena House Hotels. Tickets costing 10 piastres each, for each way, can be obtained from the hall-porters of the two hotels. Less luxurious motor-'buses are also run by different firms. Tickets cost 3 piastres per person. Station in Opera Square, opposite Continental-Savoy.

THE PYRAMID OF CHEOPS was built by Kheops or Khufu, about 3733 years before Christ. It is composed of about 2,300,000 blocks of stone, each of which contains 40 cubic ft. and weighs at an average of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons. It required, according to Herodotus, 100,000 men to build it. They worked three months each year for twenty long years. This pyramid once contained the body of the great Pharaoh Cheops who built it to be his last resting abode on



Photo : W. F. Durer

Photo : L. Zedé

1. The Road to the Pyramids. — 2. At the Sphinx.



earth. Its present perpendicular height is 450 ft. and the height of each of its sloping sides is 568 ft. and is 764 ft. long. They rise at an angle of $51^{\circ}50'$. This pyramid covers an area of about 13 acres and contains about 92,000,000 cubic feet of stone.

When you stand at its foot, you realise the grandeur and imposing character of this building which 100,000 labourers toiled many a long and weary year to erect, simply to be the last abode of their master. It is and it shall remain a huge memento of the oppression and tyranny of the monarchs of Old Egypt.

A temple for the worship of the deceased, stood to the E. of this pyramid. Remnants of basaltic pavement still mark the place.

Further on, three small pyramids stand near each other. They are the tombs of the King's relatives.

To ascend the pyramid is not dangerous but tiresome. It can be done in about 15 minutes with the help of two strong Arabs—one to hold each hand and pull you up. You can employ, without extra pay, a third one to push behind. In hot weather it is advisable to climb slowly, and as much as possible without much vigour because the atmosphere up on the top is cool and consequently visitors often catch cold.

The summit is about 12 yards square and it commands a charming panoramic view of the valley below, with the Nile running through it and, in the far distance. Cairo's minarets can be seen enveloped



in a haze of purple-blue at the foot of the Mokattam Hills.

The fields, between, look blue and on the other side, the sands of the desert look like a sea of gold with, here and there, numerous grey pyramids, big and small, are seen standing and pointing to the Sun which gave inspiration to the Egyptians of old.

THE SECOND PYRAMID stands quite near. It was built about 3666 B.C. by Kephren or Khephre. Its perpendicular height is $447\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Each of the four sides of the base measures $690\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long and rises

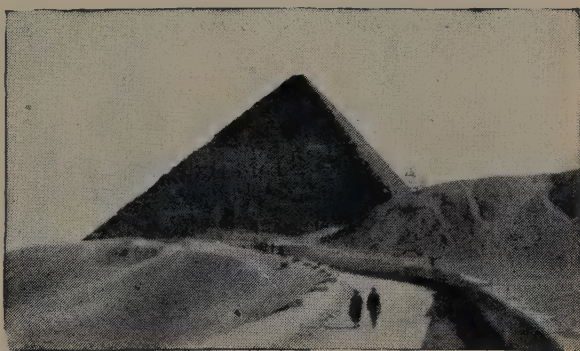


Photo : Fred. Cepich

On the way up to the plateau of the Pyramids.

at an angle of $50^{\circ}20'$. The merit of opening this pyramid, which took place in March 2nd 1818, is attributed to Belzoni, which fact is inscribed on a tablet fixed over the entrance.

THE THIRD PYRAMID, which is adjacent,



was built about 3633 B.C. by Mena-Kau-Ra or Mycernus. It is smaller than the preceding two, its perpendicular height being 204 ft. Each side of its base is $356\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long and rises at an angle of 51° .

The half-ruinous condition of this pyramid is due to the activity of one of Egypt's Saracenic rulers, who wished to pull it down and use its stones for constructing mosques. He failed in his endeavour and could only remove a part of the encasement. This mischievous act helps us today to comprehend easily how the Old Egyptians used to build the pyramids.

The battle between the forces of Napoleon and the Egyptians took place here opposite these silent witnesses. Napoleon's eloquent words to his soldiers before the engagement shall ever be associated with these monuments: "Go, go" said he "and remember that, from the heights of yonder monuments, forty ages look down upon our deeds."

Mathematicians, astrologers and occult scientists tell us many fantastic stories connected with the measurements of the pyramids. They give long limitless figures and explain their theories in bulky volumes and long articles, but up to the present, they failed to give us convincing proofs. Under such circumstances, their stories can very easily be dismissed as coincidences.

THE SPHINX or Aboul-Howl (The Father of Terror) as the natives call it, dates from 3,000 B.C. It is a great riddle in Egyptology. Nobody could ascertain the reason why it was built. It represents an



animal with a human face — Ra-Harmachis. It is interesting to know that it is 66 ft. high from pavement to its crown of head and 187 ft. long from root of tail to its fore-paw. Each ear is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, the nose is 5 ft. 7 in. and its smiling mouth is 7 ft. 7 in. The extreme breadth of the face is 13 ft. 8 in.

There is now a hollow in its head and it is dis-



The Sphinx in Agony.

Photo taken after the Laoconte Statue at Rome, by Mr. Fasani,
photographer at the Pyramids.

figured with mutilations which are attributed to the Arabs and the Mamlukes who used it as target.

Many years ago, when the monuments of Egypt were neglected, the Sphinx was nearly half buried beneath the shifting sands of the desert. Its gigantic head and neck could only be seen as if floating in a sea of golden sands. It now crouches in a hollow



which is cleared of the encroaching sands, every now and then. It seems that the desert sands have been, from time immemorial, and are still the enemy of the Sphinx. It is related that Thuthmosis IV, before coming into power, was hunting with friends in the Libyan desert. At midday, tired and exhausted, he sought shelter under the shadow of the silent Sphinx. He fell fast asleep and dreamed that god Harmachis,



Photo : Fasani

The Paws of the Sphinx are now revealed again, after clearing the devouring sands

whom the Sphinx represents, asked him to clear the sands that threatened to devour him. In return, the god promised to give him the kingdom of Egypt. Thuthmosis removed the encroaching sands and be-



came king of Egypt and in memory of this dream, a stela with the following inscription in hieroglyphs, was placed between the paws of the Sphinx :-

"Now, his Majesty was a child, even as was Horus a child in the marshes, and his beauty was even as the Protector of his father (i.e. Horus). Now, he was amusing himself upon the south roads, shooting at a target of copper, hunting lions and wild animals of the desert and racing in his chariot, his horses swifter than the wind, together with friends. A coming it was which the King's son, Thuthmose, made while taking a



Photo : Fred. Cepich

The way back from the Valley of the Sphinx.

drive at noontime. A reposing it was that he made in the shadow of this great god, the heaviness of sleep seized upon the Prince in the hour when Ra is crowned (the period of greatest heat). He found the Majesty of this revered god speaking in his own voice, even as speaks a father to his son, saying : 'Verily, I see thee, I behold thee, my son. Thuthmose, I am thy father, Harmachis-Khepera-Atum, who will give to thee to reign. Thou shalt lift up its Red Crown and the land shall be



for thee throughout its whole extent. The Diadem of the god shall shine on thee, food from Egypt and costly presents from foreign lands shall be for thee. The sand of the desert, ap-

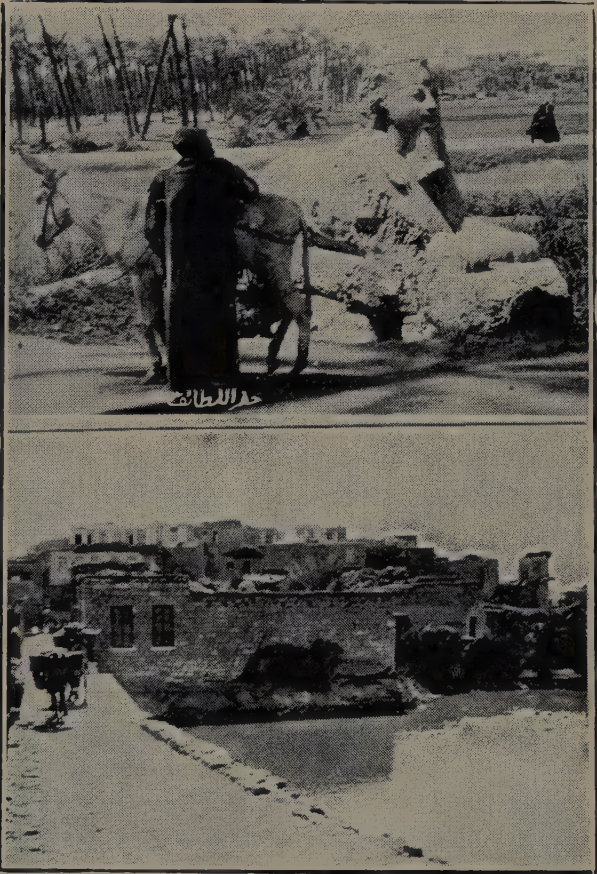


Photo : W. F. Durrer

1. The Sphinx near Memphis. — 2. A village view near the Pyramids.



proaches me, and I am sunken in it, hasten, cause to be done that which is in my mind (i.e. clearing the sand away from the image of the god), knowing that thou art, my son, my protector.' (Harmachis-Khepera-Atum means the rising, noontide and setting sun.' " *



Photo : Fred. Cepich

The andro-sphinx at Giza — the eternal mystery.

THE GRAND TEMPLE or the Valley Temple of Kephren lies 50 yards S.E. of the Sphinx. It was discovered by Mariette Pasha in 1853.

This temple is composed of 6 chambers built of red granite. They occupy 147 square ft. and their walls rise 43 ft. high. Its contents were sent to the Egyptian Museum.

CAMPBELL'S TOMB was discovered by Col. Vyse in 1837 and was named after Col. Campbell,

* See Inscriptions of the Nile Monuments by Pier, 1908.



British Consul-General at that time. It is a pit with a small chamber. Three sarcophagi were found here.

THE TOMB OF NUMBERS belongs to a certain Khefre-onekh, who was courtier of king Khephren. The left and right walls are inscribed. They show numerous scenes of the deceased and his wife. Herds of cattle which are being counted and the figures placed

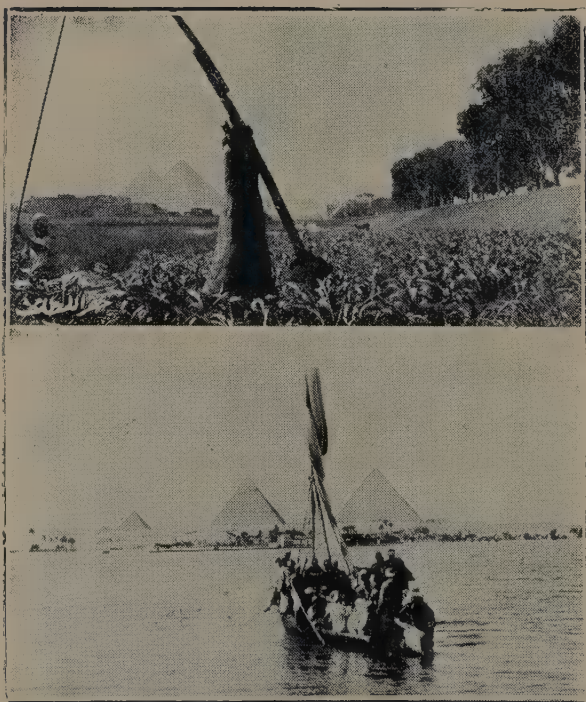


Photo : W. F. Durrer

1. The fields near the Pyramids. — 2. The village ferry-boat in flood time.



over each herd by the scribes, are also depicted. This tomb derives its name from this scene of making accounts.

On the back wall, there are 5 door-shaped stelæ with the statue of the deceased placed to the left.

TIME: Half a day is at least required to visit all these monuments. One hour must be reckoned, each way, for tram, starting from Ataba El-Khadra Square.

PRICES: The charge for entering the Pyramid is 10 piastres, ascending same 10 piastres, combined ticket 20 piastres. The office for receiving these fees is situated opposite the Great Pyramid, on the edge of the plateau. For other tariffs, see end of this book.

ABOU-ROASH PYRAMIDS are about 6 miles N. of Giza Pyramids. Half a day is required for visiting these pyramids, starting from Mena House Hotel where donkeys, camels and desert-carts can be procured.

ABOUSIR PYRAMIDS are about 8 miles S. of Giza Pyramids. They were originally 14, but now 4 are standing, the 3 largest stand close to each other. A visit, on donkey-back, can be made to them from Mena House Hotel for 10 piastres including the return journey.

A Tomb of 5000 Years Ago

Tomb of Pharaoh Senefru's Wife — Cheops's Mother

In March 1925, in the absence of Dr. G. A. Reisner, director of the Boston Harvard expedition,



Mr. Allan Rowe, acting director, noticed exactly on the eastern axis of the pyramid of Cheops, about 200 yards distant from the pyramid, a patch of white

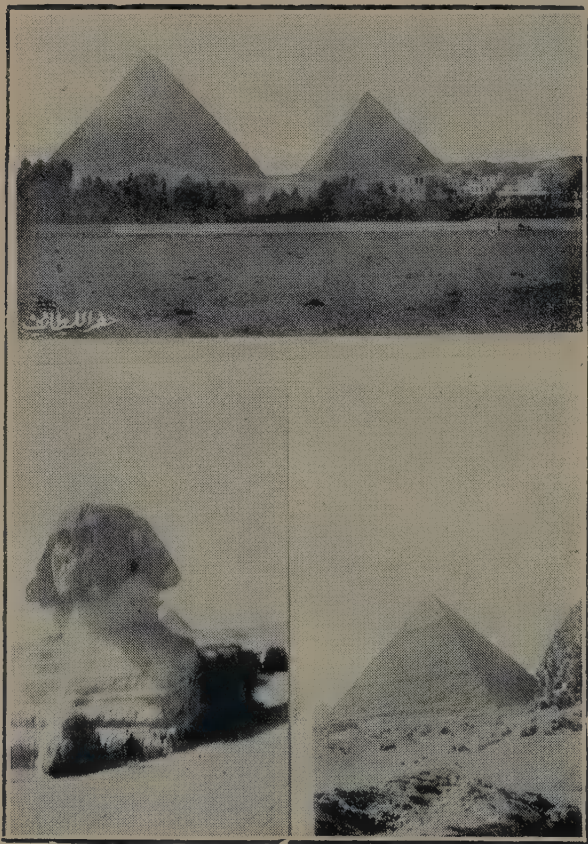


Photo : W. F. Durrer

Photo : Alex. R. Khoori

1. The Pyramids and Mena House Hotel. — 2. The Sphinx.



mortar. This was carefully removed and a shaft 150 ft. deep, filled with concrete, cement and native rock, was revealed. After clearing the shaft, a beautiful 4th dynasty sarcophagus was found in a magnificent untouched burial chamber, 5000 years old, with a great number of objects such as alabaster bowls and pots, gold furniture, bronzes and others.

The sarcophagus is covered with a lid with 2 handles. On the lid an inscribed gilt mat is placed. The inscription contains the complete names and titles of Pharaoh Senefru, a pyramid-builder, whose pyramid still stands at Meydum, and who lived 5000 years ago, before the times of Cheops and Tut-Ankh-Amen.

The tomb belongs to Queen Hetep-heres, wife of Senefru and mother of Cheops, builder of the Great Pyramid.



The Egyptian Museum

The Egyptian Museum was founded in 1857, by August Mariette Pasha, the great French Egyptologist. It is now situated in Shari Mariette Pasha near Kasr El-Nil Bridge, occupying an area of 14,330 yards.

The magnificent building it now occupies, was



Photo : Fred. Cepich

The Egyptian Museum, Cairo — A 1,000,000 dollar building

constructed after the Græco-Roman style at a cost of 1,000,000 dollars. In the front garden, behind his marble tomb, stands the bronze statue of the founder, erected in recognition of his many services to Egypt.

The museum contains Egyptian and Greek monu-



ments of great antiquity. Heavy stone statues of Egypt's old kings and queens stand in the central hall where they tower over the heads of visitors as they did countless years ago when they were held in reverence and esteem for their supposed divine powers.

Their jewels, coffins, and mummified bodies which are kept in glass cases, as well as many interesting papyrus documents recording either their feats and deeds or those of their courtiers and others, occupy most of the rooms of the upper floor.

In room I, ground floor, under No. 445, there is a fine chapel of Hat-hor Cow, the goddess of Love which was identified by the Greeks with Aphrodite. The figures and inscriptions are remarkably fine and well preserved. It was found at Deir El Bahari in Upper Egypt.

The statue of Sheikh El-Balad, named Ka-aper, who was an overseer at the Great Pyramid, is numbered 140 in room B, ground floor. It was found at Sakkara where the name Sheikh El-Balad was given to it by the natives who found it. Sheikh El-Balad is an Arabic term which means a village headman or Omda, and as this statue resembles this functionary, the name thus given to it by the natives is very appropriate. It is made of wood and the eyes are of opaque white quartz inlaid in copper sockets. The pupils are made of ebony.

The famous Tablets of Tell el-Amarna are kept in the square cases labelled A and B at the end of



corridor X just before corridor S, ground floor. They are made of wet clay and stamped in cuneiform or the Babylonian writing, recording the state of Egypt and her relations with the neighbouring countries in very early times. They are of great historical importance as they give a very interesting account of the condi-



Photo : V. Boyadjian

The Royal son Rahotep. The Lady Nofret,
a relative of the King.
Cairo Egyptian Museum, Room D. ground floor,
No. 223

tion of the early East, during the reign of Tut-Ankh-Amen's father-in-law, Amenhotep IV, the philosopher monarch who was called the Heretic King because he perceived the One God revealed in the sun's shining disk and the power emanating from him. He changed his name into Akhnaton,

“the Glory of the Sun,” and he built for himself and his followers a city and called it Akhetaton, or “The Horizon of Aton.” Tell-el-Amarna stands on its site.

These interesting tablets were found, a few years



ago, by a native woman, at Tell-el-Amarna. The story is told how samples of these precious tablets were sent to a French dealer in Paris who pronounced them to be forgeries. Later, anxious to get any price for them, the natives transported them in sacks to Luxor to be sold as anticas. As a result of rough handling in transit, a number of the tablets were reduced to powder. Now they are kept, a part in the Egyptian Museum, and the rest in England, Germany and France.

In order to see properly every thing of importance in this museum, it is necessary to visit it more than two or three times. Read carefully the labels fixed on the different monuments and relics which may appeal to you.

In case your time does not allow you to repeat your visit go hurriedly through every room and gallery and stop to admire what appeals most to you only.

Newly found objects are generally exhibited in the hall, opposite the entrance door. In the case to the right as you enter, there is a love charm made of a sheet of lead. Four mummified triangularly-shaped loaves of bread are exhibited in the next case to the right of the entrance door. They were found at Deir el Bahari by the expedition of the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

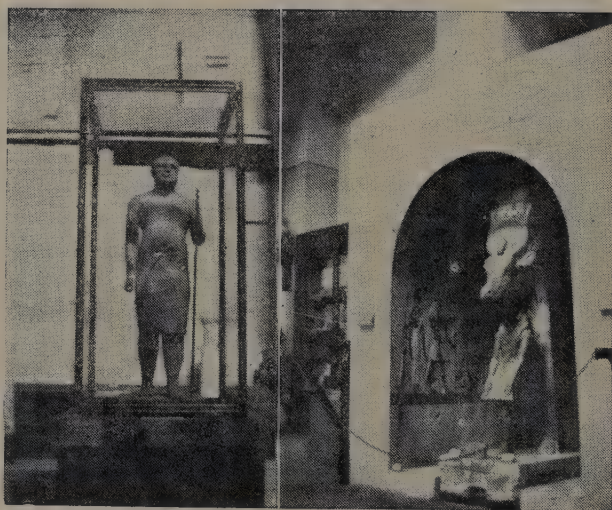
Make it a point to see the jewels and mummies in the upper floor and the huge statues that stand in the vast central room, ground floor. Sit a minute or



two on one of the seats placed opposite these colossal statues. It will help you to see, to the best advantage, these relics of hard and solid stone.

Christian monuments are in room X. Roman statues in room T. Notice the curled snake of black stone, No. 964; and the beautiful little heads of Roman ladies, placed in the central case. In room 53, a mummified crocodile, fishes, animals, grain, etc., are kept. This room has an unpleasant smell.

In two glass cases that are placed in room 43, on the upper floor, there are two companies of soldiers, 40 strong each, of heavy and light infantry, found at Assiut. The study of their armour and weapons will prove of interest.



The wooden statue of "Shek El-Balad" (The Sheriff), and the Cow Hathor, goddess of love, Egyptian Museum, Cairo.



Tut-Ankh-Amen's Objects

The Jewellery Room

CASE 29.

219. — The third and innermost of the three anthropoid coffins of Tutankhamûn, the one which held the actual mummy. The mummy itself is not here, but has been left in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, where it will remain.

The coffin is of thick plates of gold, admirably chased both inside and outside. The king, represented as Osiris has his arms crossed on his breast and holds in his hands the sceptre and the flagellum. On his forehead are seen the vulture and the uræus. He wears a necklace consisting of two rows of thin disks, mainly of red and yellow gold and partly of blue fayence. Round his chest the deities of Upper and Lower Egypt, in the form of a vulture and a bird with the head of an uræus, stretch out their wings, which are made of small plaques of gold, stone and glass set in cloisons of gold. Below these the two goddesses

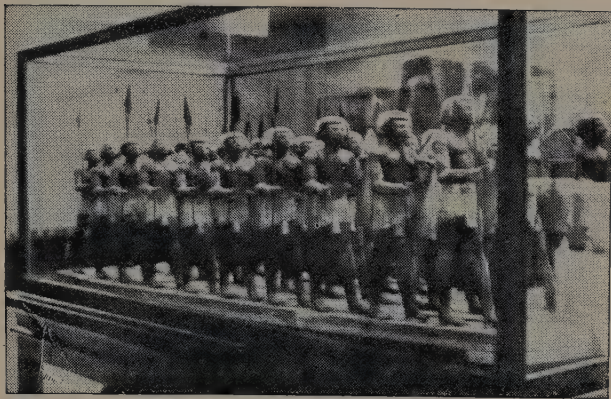


Photo : V. Boyadjian

Forty soldiers found at Assiout, now in Cairo Egyptian Museum, Room 4.



Isis and Nephthys encircle the King's legs with their expanded wings.

17. — USHABTI (funerary statuette) in brownish wood, of very fine work. The face is a portrait of king Tut-ankh-Amen.

403 & 406. — Two crook-shaped sceptres of bronze, covered with gold and blue or black glass.

404 & 405. — Two examples of flagellum; the "lashes" are of wood covered with gold and blue and green glass, and the handle is of bronze covered with gold and blue glass.

CASE 30.

Five specimens of bird-collars; these are variations, specially adapted for the king, of the great collar called usekh. The artist has given materialistic expression in these jewels to the idea symbolised by 2 titles of the royal protocol — the title of Horus, represented by a falcon, and the title of "Lord of the Two Diadems," that of the S. and that of the N., placed respectively under the protection of the vulture and of the uræus (with the body of a bird). Each of the 5 collars is provided with a pendant, which hung over the back and served to counterbalance the weight of these sumptuous ornaments.

312 & 313. — These 8 collars are cut out of sheet gold. The leading motif consists in one case of a winged uræus, in the other case of a falcon; both have their wings extended in the shape of a crescent.

314. — Royal collar, flexible, composed of 38 plaques of gold with cloisons filled in with polychrome glass. The plaques form the expanded wings of the falcon which occupies the centre of the collar.

315 & 316. — Two other royal collars, flexible, of the same type as the preceding, but still richer and more highly finished. In one of them the vulture forms the leading motif: the curving wings contain no less than 250 plaques of gold with cloisons. In the other, the vulture and the uræus are grouped together, symbolizing by their union the authority of the king over the 2 divisions of Egypt.



CASE 31.

Contains 6 collars. First, 4 new specimens of bird-collars, cut out of sheet gold, of the same type as Nos. 312 & 313 (case 30)



Statue of Chefren.

By kind permission of Mr. J.E. Quibell, Acting Director-Gen., Antiquities Dept.



previously described. The birds, whose curving wings form the outline of the collars, are as follows:-

318. — A vulture and a winged uræus side by side ; 318. — A vulture ; 320. — A winged uræus ; 321. — A falcon. Three of the above collars have their counterweights beside them.

The 20th other collars, Nos. 322 & 323, are of the traditional usekh type, cut out of sheet gold. The counterweight is attached by means of gold wires which hook into two pieces, shaped like falcons' heads, which form the ends of the collar.

CASE 32.

220. — Solid gold mask which covered the head of Tut's mummy. It is an admirable portrait of the king, in which the richness of the material is equalled by the perfection of the work. The head is covered by the "nemes" or royal hood, adorned with inlaid stripes of blue glass, and is surmounted by the culture and uræus, emblems of royalty. The eyebrows and eyelids are inlaid with lapis lazuli. Over the breast is spread a large necklace inlaid with stones and glass; the ends by which it was attached are in the form of 2 superb heads of falcons.

265. — Beard belonging to the mask: of gold and faded blue glass ; 266. — Necklace with a large scarab of resin in a circlet of gold ; 267. — Necklace intended to adorn the mask, made of 3 rows of thin disks of gold and blue fayence.

CASE 33.

Left side: a series of richly and variously decorated finger-rings ; 78. — Solar boat in gold, bezel of a ring, of which the rest is missing ; 67 & 242. — Each of these is a triple ring with a solar boat for bezel. Gold and lapis lazuli ; 69. — Triple gold ring surmounted by 3 scarabs, 2 in gold and 1 in lapis lazuli.

70, 243, 244, 253. — Four double rings with double bezels, one in gold, another in lapis lazuli, a third in green chalcedony and a fourth in resin.

250 & 251. — Two smaller double rings with double bezels. One is made of wood covered with gold leaf; the other is of solid gold.



249, 252, 73. — Three plain rings of solid gold. 248. — Ring composed of 2 uræi side by side. Gold with glass inlay. 68. — A double ring of gold. On the double bezel, finely engraved, is a figure of the king standing.

72, 245, 77. — Three gold rings; the bezel, inlaid with glass, bears a representation of the solar boat.

254, 255, 241, 247, 246. — Stirrup-shaped, tapering gold rings. The bezel is a revolving scarab (Nos. 254 & 255 of lapis lazuli, No. 241 of chalcedony, No. 247 of a greenish stone and No. 246 of turquoise).

Above, and to the right of the rings, a series of bracelets:-

234. — Gold bracelet, ornamented by a mystic eye (udja) in blue glass. 235. — Gold Bracelet, ornamented with a piece of crocodile skin set in an oblong plaque. 236. — Gold bracelet, the main ornament of which is a vulture in carnelian.

240. — Tall gold bracelet with vertical bands of inlaid glass imitating lapis lazuli, turquoise and carnelian.

256. — Gold bracelet inlaid with stones. At the two ends are the royal carouches. In the middle are 3 large scarabs (2 in lapis lazuli and another in greenish stone), framed by 4 uræi.

257. — Gold bracelet of the same type as the preceding. The scarabs are of lapis lazuli. 237. — Bracelet, of which one half is composed of 3 rows of round beads of carnelian, amethyst, green felspar and gold. 238. — Gold bracelet, similar to No. 234. 239. — Bracelet of the same type as No. 235, except that the central plaque is adorned with a piece of greenish stone.



A Mummy



260. — Bracelet composed of three rows of long beads of carnelian, lapis lazuli and glass and a large mystic eye in carnelian. 261. — Bracelet composed of a dozen little gold chains securing a gold medallion, decorated in filigree, in which is fastened a plaque of lapis lazuli. 262. — Bracelet of the same type as the preceding. 263. — Bracelet composed of nine strings of glass and gold beads and of a mystic eye in carnelian. 264. — Bracelet of four rows of beads of lapis lazuli and gold with a large scarab of greenish stone in the centre.

CASE 35 b.

227-232. — Fine series of pectoral or breast ornaments:-

227. — Rectangular gold frame, which is filled by 3 large scarabs in gold and lapis lazuli and from which hang lotus flowers and buds of polychrome glass set in gold. A chain of 5 rows of gold beads attaches the pectoral to its counterweight, an open-work plaque of gold representing the genius of eternity holding the royal cartouche above his head.

228. — Vulture with extended wings; pieces of polychrome glass set in cloisons of gold reproduce the sheen of its feathers. The counterweight is formed of 2 resting doves (?), wrought in the same technique. The connecting chain is composed of links of gold and lapis lazuli alternately.

229. — Gold pectoral with glass inlay, reproducing one of the cartouches of the King. A magnificent gold chain with doubled-over links unites the pectoral to its counterweight, an egg-shaped pendant, decorated with 2 lotus flowers.

230. — Vulture with extended wings, crowned with the disk and holding in its claws the seals of eternity. Gold with glass inlay. A pretty gold chain attaches pectoral and counterweight.

231. — This pectoral made of gold inlaid with glass, represents the mystic eye protected by the uræus and the vulture. The counterweight is formed of amulets.

232. — Same motif, except that the mystic eye is of blue fayence. The chain is of beads of gold and blue fayence.

Above the pectorals:



225. — Gold dagger with richly decorated handle. On one of the faces of the sheath are finely chiselled representations of wild animals, carried out in a style recalling the Ægean.

226. — Dagger, remarkable for the fact that its blade is of iron. The handle, of gold inlaid with glass, ends in a knob of rockcrystal. The gold sheath is beautifully chased.

CASE 34.

84. — Large gold pendant, the elements of which form one of the cartouches of the King; inlaid with carnelian and blue glass. 75. — Scarab crowned with the disk in gold and glass. 65. — Large scarab of gold and lapis lazuli. On the flat face is a fine engraving of the king escorted by Atûma and Horus. 79, 81, 82. — Three scarabs (limestone, turquoise and amethyst). 86. — Royal crook-shaped gold and blue glass, the latter imitating lapis lazuli. 85. — Necklace of large gold, carnelian and glass beads, to which is attached a pendant representing a serpent-goddess of gilded wood. 71. — Sun-boat of gold and silver. 76. — Winged scarab of gold and bronze. 268. — Necklace of 4 strings of round beads. Gold and glass. 270. — A trapping, composed of 7 gold plaques with inlay of polychrome glass, which was laid on the royal mummy. 269, 371-276. — Various amulets: 269. — Head of serpent. Carnelian and gold. 271 & 272. — Lotus-shaped columns of gold and green felspar. 273-275. — Funerary divinities, Anubis, Thôt and Horus, in gold and green felspar. 276. — Knot of Isis, in red jasper. 224. — Gold pectoral, in the form of the human-headed bird which symbolizes the soul in mid-flight. The bird, which holds in its claws the seals of eternity, wears a diadem identical with that of the King (see No. 317, case 35). Its feathers are made of pieces of glass set in cloisons of gold. 66 & 83. — Reddish gold plaques, with opework design, decorated with filigree work in yellow gold. 233. — Flexible uræus, of gold and polychrome glass.

CASE 34 b.

277-284. — Four pairs of large inflexible rings of gold and glass, which may have been intended to be worn on the forearm. 285-290. — Small gold bracelets, among which note:-



285. — Decorated with a sitting falcon in carnelian, a disk on its back. 286. — Decorated with a mystic eye of iron. 287-288. — Decorated each with a long stender bead (one of carnelian, the other of lapis lazuli). 291-311. — A series of amulets, among which note: 291. — Gold serpent. 292. — Vulture with wings spread, cut out of sheet gold. 294. — The sign of "Dad" in gold, with finely engraved inscription. 295. — Scarab of resin, in a circlet of gold, bearing the image of the "bennu" bird. 296. — Model headrest, in iron. 301. — Double uræus, of gold. 308. — Uræus with human head and with wings, of gold. 309-310. — Girdle knots, of gold. 311. — Embalment plaque, of gold.

CASE 40.

(The jewels exhibited in cases 30, 31, 33 and 34 were all found either on the body of the king or near his sarcophagus, while those in cases 40 and 41 were found in caskets placed in the annex to the sepulchral chamber).

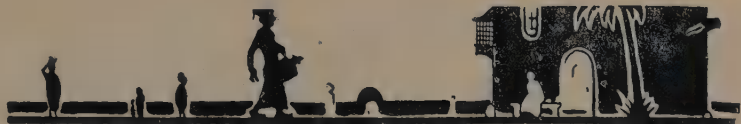
342-345 & 347-354. — Rich series of pectorals:-

342. — Vulture with spread wings, crowned with the solar disk, of gold, inlaid with semi-precious stones: turquoise, lapis lazuli and carnelian.

343. — On the body of a vulture with spread wings is placed a scarab (of chalcedony) which supports a boat containing the "udja" eye and the solar disk. At the bottom of the pectoral hang lotus buds. The whole is in "cloisonné" work inlaid with semi-precious stones. fif

344. — Rectangular frame occupied by a scarab flanked by 2 apes. Of gold, lapis lazuli, turquoise and carnelian. The chain attaching the pectoral to the counterweight is composed of a series of little open work plaques, formed of various amulets and hieroglyphic signs in turquoise, lapis lazuli and gold. The counterweight has the form of a "naos" containing the sign of genis holding the seal of eternity, and is lanked by 2 serpents wearing the crowns of the N. and the S. (calcite and glass).

345. — Scene of the king between Ptah and Sekhmet, set in a rectangular frame of gold overlaid with silver and inlaid with glass and decorated with various symbols, royal cartouches



amulets, etc. The counterweight represents a "naos" where the king can be seen before Maet, who protects him with her wings. Below are strings of beads in glass, gold and electrum.



Photos : Fred. Cepich and A. R. Cury

1. The colossal statues of Pharaoh Amenophis III and his Queen Tiye, found at Madinet-Habu, Luxor, now in Cairo Egyptian Museum, Central Hall.



347. — Vulture with spread wings wearing the atef-crown. Of gold inlaid with semi-precious stones

348. — Winted scarab combined with other signs to form one of the cartouches of the King: In gold, inlaid with semi-precious stones (compare nos. 229 and 84). 349. — Pectoral of gold, lapis lazuli and green felspar (Amazon stone) showing the same ornamental motif. fifi

350. — Large scarab of lapis lazuli, flanked by 2 serpents, in a boat. The chain, decorated with 2 other scarabs and plaquettes and ornamented with various symbols, ends with 2 vulture with spread wings who hold the counterweight, on which are 2 serpents. Of gold, inlaid with semi-precious stones.

351. — Golden boat bearing the solar disk (in silver), supposed to be floating on a pool from which emerge lotus stems; of gold inlaid with lapis lazuli and green felspar. The chain is made of 4 parallel rows of long round beads of gold and semi-precious stones. A lotus bouquet, terminating in strings of beads, acts as a counterweight

352. — Vulture with spread wings, of gold inlaid with stones.

353. — Counterweight of a pectoral representing the sign of genius holding up the "udja" eye between 2 upright serpents. Of gold, inlaid with semi-precious stones and glass.

354. — Pectoral of gold inlaid with stones, forming one of the cartouches of the King between 2 upright serpents. Below are hung lotus pendants.

346. — A kind of stole composed of 7 parallel rows of little disks of green fayence, broken at regular intervals by 13 narrow spacers' of electrum. At the ends are the royal cartouches, placed horizontally. The stole is lengthened by the signs of gold and glass.

355. — Cover of a box in gold and glass. 356. — Clasp of a piece of jewellery representing a scarab flanked by 2 serpents. Of gold and semi-precious stones.

357. — Flexible bracelet composed of long and round beads of electrum, lapis, carnelian and green felspar. The clasp bears a large scarab of lapis, surmounted by the king's cartouche.



358. — Clasp of a piece of jewellery, composed of one of the cartouches of the King, flanked by 2 upright serpents. Of gold, silver and stones.

359. — Flexible bracelet, composed of long and round beads and of minute scarabs of gold, turquoise, lapis and carnelian. The catch is an oval plaque of gold, holding an amethyst scarab.

360. — Gold bracelet, decorated with a large lapis lazuli scarab.

361. — Ring, of gold and green fayence.

CASE 41.

362. — Necklace composed of large round beads, one of gold, the others of resin and lapis lazuli.

363-367. — Series of ear-pendants. They were attached to the ear by means of pairs of small tubes, one engaging in the other. At the free ends of the tubes are disks, which vary in size and richness of ornamentation.

363. — Each pendant consists of 2 disks, of which one holds a pair of uræi. Of gold, carnelian and glass.

364. — From the system of attachment hang "usekh" collars in miniature, from which emerge heads of falcons in blue glass. The pendant is lengthened by 5 chains in the form of uræi of gold and glass.

365. — Simple disks decorated with uræi. Of gold and glass.

366. — The system of attachment supports a golden circle surrounded by a decoration of small disks; in the centre is the king standing between 2 uræi. Six little strings of beads hang below the pendants. Of gold, carnelian and glass.

367. — Pendants of the same kind, but with the gold circle replaced by a ring of large round beads of gold and resin.

368. — Pectoral, consisting of a scarab of lapis lazuli between 2 uræi, of gold, glass and calcite. 369-376. — Series of 8 pectorals, all of gold inlaid with glass, and having the form of rectangular "naos". The "naos" are occupied by divine figures and symbols:— 369. — Isis and Nephthys with spread wings. 370. — A vulture extending its wings. 371. — A large scarab of stone flanked by Isis and Nephthys kneeling. 372. — A winged



scarab of stone, flanked by Isis and Nephthys kneeling and surmounted by the winged solar disk. 373. — A winged scarab of green felspar. 374. — Nût, with spread wings, mounted on a gold base covered with inscriptions. 375. — A "dad", surmounted by the solar disk in carnelian and flanked by the goddesses Isis and Nephthys. 376. — Osiris (clad in silver), flanked by a vulture and a winged uræus. 377. — Mirror-case having the form of the ringed cross, sign of life. Of wood covered with gold leaf. 378. — Another mirror-case, in the form of the genius of eternity with a large oval on his head. Of wood covered with gold (the fronds are of gilded bronze). 379. — Papyrus-polisher of ivory and gold. 380. — Ivory palette on which are represented 6 receptacles, of which 4 are still filled with cakes of pigment. 381. — Palette, of wood covered with gold leaf, containing 2 cakes of pigment, one red and one black, and 4 reeds. 382. — Palette, of ivory and gold, containing 2 cakes of pigment, one red and one black, and 7 reeds. 383. — Reed-case in the form of a colonnette. Of wood, ivory, and gold inlaid with glass.

CASE 35.

317. — Royal diadem of gold, found on the actual head of Tut-Ankh-Amen. It is formed of a plain band, decorated with gold rosettes inlaid with carnelian. In front are erected the royal emblems, — the vulture and uræus — symbols of the union of Upper and Lower Egypt. The band is held together behind by a rosette of lotus-shaped flowrets, serving as a clasp; from this hang 2 long ribbons, decorated like the band, which fall over the back of the neck, and 2 shorter and slanting pendants, each of which ends in a uræus.

223. — Perfume box, of gold, with silver base. It is in the shape of 2 cartouches side by side, on each of which is represented the king, wearing the lock of childhood, with "flagellum" and crook in his hands, squatting on the symbol of festivals. The double lid is surmounted by 2 pairs of ostrich plumes enclosing the solar disk, of gold inlaid with glass. 258-259. — Bands of sheet gold, found on the forehead and temples of the mummy.



CASE 36.

222. — The second of the three anthropoid coffins of the King. It contained the gold coffin (case 29) and was itself enclosed in another wooden coffin, still larger, which remains in place in the Valley of the Kings.

It is made of wood with a thin coating of gold, on which is an inlaid ornamentation of light blue, dark blue and red glass. The head and hands are covered with thicker gold. The king is represented as Osiris the "flagellum" and crook in his hands, the royal emblems on his forehead. The deities of Upper and Lower Egypt (vulture and uræus-headed bird) cover his breast with their extended wings.

CASE 37.

327. — Gold sandals, found on the feet of the royal mummy.

328-329. — Ten golden finger-stalls which protected the hands of the mummy. 330 & 331. — Ten golden toe-stalls which performed a similar service for the feet. 334 & 335. — Two gold belts. 341. — A pair of sandals of leather decorated with gold and glass.

CASE 39.

336. — Trappings, of gold inlaid with glass, which were placed over the bandages of the royal mummy.



A mural inscription at Aboudos.



GALLERIES M, N, R, T.

CASE 1

16. — A wooden mannequin, coated with painted stucco, perhaps used for fitting on the King's robes.

CASE 2

20. — Ebony bed with frame covered with string mesh painted white. At the foot is a vertical panel (ebony, ivory and gold), divided into 3 openwork compartments, on each of which is represented the god Bes, flanked by 2 lions. The function of Bes was to protect the sleeper from evil spirits.

CASE 3

221. — Large funeral bed in wood sculpted and covered with gold leaf. It is supported by 2 fantastic animals with slender bodies and lion paws, whose heads suggest both the hippopotamus and the crocodile. The teeth and the tongue are of ivory, painted red. The object of these animals was to protect the dead king in the other world and to devour his enemies.

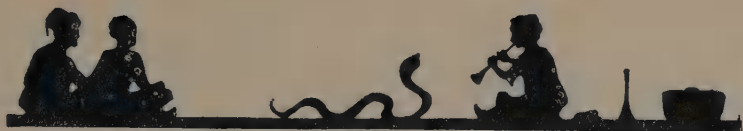
CASE 4

95. — Another bed of a design similar to No. 20 (case 2), but simpler; of wood painted white.

CASES 5 AND 6.

181 & 96. — Tut's 2 life-sized statues. They were found in the antechamber of the tomb, posted like 2 sentries at the right and left of the entrance to the sepulchral chamber. The king is represented as walking, with a mace in his right hand and a stick in his left. He is clothed in the "shenti" with a triangular apron, and wears sandals and a large necklace and bracelets. On his head, in one case (No. 96) he wears a headdress called the "nemes", and in the other case (No. 181) a rounded wig. On the foreheads are uræi, the insignia of royalty.

The statues are of wood covered with a black varnish, and are partly gilded. The margins of the eyes and the eyebrows are of gold. The uræi and the sandals are of gilded bronze.



CASE 7

98. — Body of a wooden chariot, covered with gold leaf with “repoussé” designs. Inside, below the royal cartouches, are a double series of prisoners, alternately negroes and Asiatics, bound by the neck with ropes, whom the king, represented as a sphinx, treads beneath his feet. At the back of the chariot are 2 curious figures of the god Bes.

CASE 8

97. — Body of another chariot in wood covered with gold leaf with “repoussé” designs and inlaid with bands of polychrome glass. In the middle are the 2 cartouches of the king and queen which are protected by a falcon with outspread wings. Between the top of the chariot and the exterior border are represented a series of six prisoners, negroes and Asiatics.

CASE 9

99. — Two chariot wheels of wood, completely cased in gold.

113 & 114. — Two disks, which can revolve about their axes, and which are armed with spikes, which may possibly have been fixed to the harness with the object of preventing the horses from turning from the direction in which they were to go.

CASE 10

100. — Two chariot wheels of wood partly covered with gold.

115 & 116. — Two disks similar to Nos. 113 and 114.

CASE 11

101 & 102. — Axles of the 2 chariots exhibited in cases 7 & 8.

103 & 104. — Yokes of the same chariots. 105-108. — Four saddles from the harness of the same chariots, one pair being decorated with heads of the god Bes in gold. 109 & 110. — Two figures of captives in gilded wood, originally attached to some part of the royal chariots.

111, 112. — Two gilded wooden falcons each crowned by the solar disk, No. 112 bearing the prenomén of the king in relief. They were probably attached to the outer ends of the poles of the royal chariots.



CASE 12

13. — Wooden box with panels of blue fayence and ornamentation in gilded plaster. On the long sides are lines of cartouches flanked by uræi. The knobs are of violet fayence with the cartouche inlaid in pale blue paste.

15. — Ebony stool, with ivory inlay and gold fittings. It represents a folding-stool covered by an animal's skin, the legs ending in duck's heads.

CASE 14

6, 7, 8, 9. — Four large alabaster perfume-vases; Nos. 7 & 8 are mounted on to elaborately decorated stands, and Nos. 6 & 9 on to four-footed supports. The vases, whose necks are of various lengths, are flanked by the symbolical plants of Upper and Lower Egypt, the papyrus and the lotus, and by the emblem of millions of years. Vase No. 6 is still sealed.

185. — Very fine alabaster perfume-vase, decorated with gold and ivory. Lotus and papyrus are entwined round the neck of the vase and fall over on either side. Two Nile-gods, standing erect, support the hanging stems, and are themselves crowned by lotus and papyrus bouquets and hold two light colonnettes on which are royal uræi. The whole is mounted on a four-footed support, decorated with royal cartouches protected by 2 falcons.

CASE 16

184. — Translucent alabaster lamp in the form of a chalice resting on a four-legged stand. It has the peculiarity that when the interior is illuminated, it shows, on the outside, the queen, standing, presenting to the seated king 2 long palms, symbols of innumerable years.

11. — Fine translucent alabaster cup, shaped like an open lotus flower. Round the edge of the cup is a hieroglyphic text wishing the king prosperity and long life. The handles of the cup represent 2 lotus bouquets surmounted by genii denoting eternity.

183. — Cylindrical vase of alabaster, inlaid with paste, which contained perfume. The surface is decorated with scenes



representing lions attacking bulls and of dogs chasing antelopes and gazelles. The cover, supported by 2 colonnettes, bears the image of the god Bes, and is surmounted by a couchant lion. The base is supported by four heads of prisoners, of which 2 are negroes and 2 Asiatics.

12. — Alabaster box inlaid with red and black paste. The buttons are of obsidian.

182. — Candelabrum for 3 lamps of very delicate and graceful design, cut from one block of transparent alabaster. The 3 lamps represent an open lotus flower and 2 buds.

WALL FRAME 27.

A selection of staves, bows and other utensils. In the centre:-

119 & 121. — Wooden bows, decorated with strips of bark.

120. — A large bow entirely covered with gold and inlay, some of the patterns being in wonderfully fine filigree. 127. — A double, composite bow, whose string was passed round the neck of a captive at each end. 128. — Wooden bow, decorated with strips of bark. 117 & 118. — Pointed pegs of horn.

On the left:-

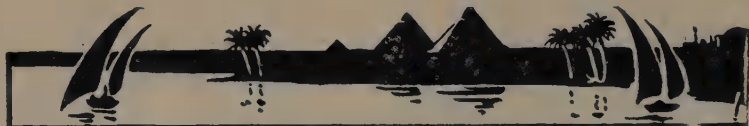
126. — Curved walking-stick bearing an inscription. 122. — Wooden stick, decorated with gold leaf at each end. 130 & 131. — Wooden sticks whose grips are covered with gold leaf. 133. — Long golden staff; the grip is decorated with designs in filigree-work. 132. — An ivory wand with an engraved inscription and gold ornamentation round the ends.

On the right:-

123. — A curved stick, the gold-covered handle of which is ornamented with bands of patterns in filigree. 129. — Wooden stick, decorated with pieces of bark and with the elytra of beetles. 135. — Wooden stick with curved handle bearing a short inscription. 124. — Wooden staff, decorated with gold leaf, with ivory handle.

CASE 13.

178, 179, 180. — Ceremonial walking-sticks of wood, covered with a thin layer of gold. They have curved handles, represent-



ing a negro prisoner, whose head, arms and feet are of ebony. The ferrule is of blue fayence, inscribed with the cartouche of Tut-Ankh-Amen.

177. — Stick of similar type. The prisoner, whose bent body forms the end of the handle, is an Asiatic. The face, legs and hands are of painted wood.

175. — A similar stick, except that the handle is formed of 2 prisoners tied together. The negro is of ebony and the face, feet and hands of the Asiatic are of ivory.

176. — A similar stick, also with its handle representing 2 prisoners, who are in this case tied back to back. The negro is of ebony, and the face feet and hands of the Asiatic are of ivory. The ferrule of this stick is also of ivory.

CASE 15.

187. — "Flabellum," or ceremonial fan, with a long tubular handle of gold. It was originally fitted with long ostrich feathers, which were stuck into the holes seen round the edge. The flat parts are covered with gold plate decorated, in "repoussé," with scenes of ostrich hunting. On one side can be seen the king killing ostriches in the desert of Heliopolis; on the other he returns from his expedition with his trophies.

197. — Flexible stick of gold with its grip decorated with glass cloisonné-work and gold filigree. 191. — Wooden stick with curved handle, decorated with ivory and ebony. 189 & 190. Two sticks of wood with curved handles, decorated with a mosaic of bark and of beetles' "elytra" set in gold. At the grip is a band of gold. 125 & 186. — Two military trumpets, one in bronze and the other in silver. A block of wood was placed inside so that the instrument should keep in shape.

CASE 17.

188. — "Flabellum," or ceremonial fan with a long wood and gold handle. Round the edge of the head are holes into which ostrich feathers were fixed. The sides of the head, covered with gold sheet, bear a design, inlaid with polychrome glass, of the royal cartouches, protected by 2 vultures and



crowned with the headdresses of Upper and Lower Egypt respectively.

195. — Stick, consisting of a golden tube, having for a handle a solid gold statuette of the king. 196. — Another stick, similar to the last, in silver. 216. — Large ceremonial stick of gold, inlaid with polychrome glass at the handle and at the end. 215. — Fine straight golden stick. Its ferrule is of glass. 213 & 214. — Two wooden sticks with curved handles, decorated with pieces of bark.

CASE 18.

14. — "Naos," or shrine, of wood covered with gold sheet, represented on a sled overlaid with silver. It is fitted with a two-leaved door fastened with ebony bolts. The doors are decorated with 6 small scenes, finely wrought, of the intimate life of the king and the queen, treated in the delicately realistic style of El-Amârna. The left side and back of the shrine have 6 scenes of a similar nature. On the right side, the king and queen are represented at sport in the marshes. In the lower scene, the king is seated on a chair with a lion beside him, shooting birds, while the queen is ready to hand him a fresh arrow. In the upper scene, the royal pair are fowling in a papyrus boat.

CASE 20.

324. — Magnificent wooden chest, decorated with fine miniatures, of which nothing of the kind has been previously known in Egyptian art.

Cover : On the right, the king is represented in his chariot hunting the gazelle, the deer, the ostrich and other desert animals; on the left is a similar scene of the king hunting lions.

Large panels: On the right the king is at war, massacring his northern enemies, the Asiatics; on the left is a corresponding scene of him massacring his southern enemies, the Nubians.

Small panels: at the front and the back of the chest, the king, depicted as a sphinx, tramples his enemies.

The chest contained, among other things, clothes and sandals



CASE 19.

22. — Elegant little child's arm-chair. It is of ebony, inlaid with ivory. The arms are decorated with panels covered with gold-leaf, worked in "repoussé," representing an antelope in a floral design.

23. — Little wooden footstool, with ivory and ebony inlay, belonging to the child's arm-chair.

24. — Pretty stool, of the same style as the arm-chair and footstool.

CASE 21.

1. — The king's throne, of carved wood coated with gold, with a rich polychrome decoration in fayence, glass, stones and silver. The seat rests on 4 feline legs, those in front surmounted by 2 superb lions' heads. The arms are in the form of 2 crowned serpents with long wings extended in protection over the car-touches of the king, who bears here his old name of Tut-Ankh-Aten, though in other parts of the throne it has been altered to Tut-Ankh-Amen. On the back panel is represented an indoor scene, charmingly realistic in style: the queen, holding a small vase i her left hand, stands before the king, who is seated in an easy attitude, and touches him gently on the shoulder; in the upper part of the panel the solar disk — the "Aten" of El-Amârna — sheds its beneficent rays on husband and wife. The plants symbolizing the union of Upper and Lower Egypt (i.e. the lotus and the papyrus), which were in gilded wood and were used as a decoration between the legs of the throne, were broken away in ancient times.

2. — A footstool, of wood covered with gilded stucco and blue fayence. On it are represented prisoners, lying prostrate and bound under the feet of the king.

CASE 22.

3. — Wooden chair with an extremely finely sculpted back. The disk, nails and angle-pieces are of gold, and the claws on the lion-feet of ivory. Between the legs of this throne were



the symbolic plants of Upper and Lower Egypt. These were broken off in ancient times.

4. — A cedar footstool, the top of which is carved with figures of prisoners lying bound and prostrate, which the king, when seated, tramples beneath his feet.

CASE 23.

21. — Large wooden chest, with rounded top, covered with white paint and decorated with strips of ebony. It contained the linen of the king. On the front are his cartouches and those of his wife queen Ankhesenamûn. 25. — Wooden stool, painted white, decorated with plants symbolising the union of Upper and Lower Egypt. 26. — Another stool, also of wood, painted white. The seat is covered with a string mesh.

CASE 24.

5. — Large cedar-wood chest, decorated with gilded knobs and ebony and ivory inlay. It is fitted with 4 moveable poles, sliding in rings fixed on the bottom, by which it could be carried.

CASE 25.

94. — Large rectangular wooden chest, painted white, with ebony decoration. 337-340. — Examples of king Tut's gloves.

CASE 26.

19. — Divine serpent, resting on a stand, of gilded wood. This was probably intended to represent the goddess Kehbut, daughter of Anubis, who played a part in the funerary ceremonies. 18. — Wooden case, covered with black varnish, which was used as a shrine for the serpent. 322, 333. — Similar to 19 and 18.

CASES 28 AND 28 b.

168, 169, 170, 171. — Four long pieces of gilded wood. Such objects, which are mostly found in groups of 4 on the friezes of sarcophagi, may represent either accessories for archery or else some throwing weapon.



CASE 43.

Five statuettes of Tut-Ankh-Amen, of gilded wood.

407. — The king, crowned with the Red Crown of Lower Egypt, standing upon a flat boat (which, in reality, would be of papyrus) is shown throwing a harpoon. 408. — Figure of the king carried on the head of the goddess Menkaret. 411. — Figure of the king walking and holding the crook and the "flagellum" in his hands. He is wearing the crown of Lower Egypt. 409. — Similar to the above but the king is here wearing the crown of Upper Egypt. 410. — Group in wood, black varnished, representing the king standing on the back of a panther.

CASE 44.

Statuettes of gods, in gilded wood.

417. — The god Anhur Shu. 418. — The falcon Seped, on an ensign. — 419. The falcon Gemhsu, on an ensign. 412 to 416. — The gods known as the "Children of Horus": Qebhsennuf (412), Duamutef (413 and 414), Amseti (415) and Hapi (416).

CASE 45.

395. — Cow's head, of wood black varnished and gilded. The horns are of copper.

CASE 46.

Statuettes of gods in gilded wood (except No. 423).

422. — The god Atûm. 424. — A god, hitherto unknown named Mamu. 420. — The god Geb. 426. — The god Khepru. 423. — Statuette in wood, varnished black, of a completely naked god, wearing the lock of youth. It is of Ahi, son of the goddess Hathor of Dendera, whose emblem he shakes in his right hand. 421. — The goddess Naphthys. 425. — The goddess Isis.

CASE 47.

Statuettes of gods in gilded wood:-

427. — The serpent Neter-ankh. 428. — The lion-headed goddess Sekhmet, seated. 431. — A god called Ta-ta. 432. — The god Ptah. 430. — A god called Send. 433. — The god Tatenen. 429. — Horus in the form Har-khent-khem. 434. — Horus in the form "Horus the great."



CASE 48.

396. — Box in the form of a cartouche, of red wood and ebony. The cover is of gilded wood, bearing the name of the King. The hieroglyphs are in ebony and coloured ivory. 397. — Box of red wood decorated with ivory and ebony. The work is very fine indeed.

CUPBOARD A.

Shelf 1 (below): 10, 35, 33, 34, 325, 36, 38. — Alabaster vases of different types. Shelf 2: 142. — Wooden bowl with gilded edge. 161-167. — Rings and bracelets in glass, fayence, alabaster and resin. 158-160. — Amulets: knot of Isis, in red jasper (159); ringed cross with cartouche, in blue fayence (160); 3 serpents' heads (158). 157. — Object of unknown use, of ivory and wood. 145-151. — Model tools in wood and bronze: adzes, mallet, etc. 155 & 156. — Two kohl-containers. 143. — Alabaster strainer. 153. — Model tools: 2 dark stone knives. 154. — Model tools: 5 white stone knives. 152. — Four palettes of white stone. 144. — A curved horn.

Shelf 3: 87. — Fine headrest, of well carved wood. 44 & 45. — Two cups of pale green fayence. 137 & 139. Two small vases of blue glass. 40. — Perfume vase of peach-coloured fayence. 41. — Vase of blue fayence. — 136. — Ivory pomegranate. 43. — Perfume-vase of green fayence. 88. — Headrest of wood, covered with gilded stucco. 138. — Cup of cream coloured glass.

Shelf 4: 60 & 63. — Two large vases of pale green fayence. 192. — "Dad" sign, of painted wood.

CUPBOARD B.

Shelf 1 (below: 174. — Basket containing fruit of the dôm-palm. 37, 39, 326. — Large alabaster vases. 173. — Papyrus hamper, divided into 9 compartments, having perhaps contained vases or other fragile objects.

Shelf 2: 57-59. — Three cubit rods, of wood. 198, 204, 205, 208, 210, 211. — Libation-vases of dark blue fayence. 49. — Cup of dark blue fayence. 54-56. — Three other cubit rods.



Shelf 3: 46, 47, 51. — Cups of dark blue fayence. 199, 200, 202, 206. — Libation-vases of dark blue fayence. 61. — Large vase of pale green fayence. 42, 53, 203. — Libation-vases of dark blue fayence, inscribed with the royal cartouches. 62. — blue fayence vase. 48, 50, 52. — Cups of dark blue fayence. 201, 207, 209, 212. — Libation-vases of dark blue fayence.

Shelf 4: 193. — Two little "naos" on one stand. They are of wood, covered with black varnish. 194. — Sacred goose of Amûn. Wood covered with black varnish. 172. — Object of unknown use. Wood covered with black varnish.

CUPBORAD E.

Shelf 2: 217 & 217.—Two maces of gilded wood. 140 & 141.—Two throwing-sticks of gilded wood with ends of blue fayence. 91. — Small cedar-wood box decorated with ivory and ebony. Without cover. 93. — A cedar box for toilet articles, in the form of a cartouche bearing the names of the king. 74, 64 & 80. — Three statuettes of the king in stone or glass. 90. — Perfume-box in the form of a goose, whose wings, which are moveable, serve as a cover. Ivory and ebony. 92. — Cover of a box incrustated with glass, bearing the image of the princess Nefernefru-rê.

Shelf 3: 27 & 29. — Two bronze torch-holders on wooden bases; they are in the form of the sign of life with 2 arms clasping a holder of gilded bronze, in which the torch stood in oil. Only one of the torches (No. 27) has survived in good condition, 31 & 32. — Two "sistra" (or rattles); through the loop-shaped frames of gilded bronze are passed 3 metal rods in the form of serpents, on each of which run three rings. The handle is of wood, coated with gilded stucco.

89. — Beautiful ivory casket; on the front and lid the names of the King are carved in low relief; on the back stands out a little column with lotus capital. The casing of the feet, the hinges and the studs are of gold. 28 & 30. — Two other torch-holders like Nos. 27 & 29. The arms, however, are wider apart and probably clasped little vessels of oil with a floating wick.



CUPBOARD F.

Shelf 1 (below): 398, 399 & 400. — Three tall stands supporting saucers, 2 of which are provided with covers. Alabaster.

435 & 436. — Two beautiful examples of the "Symbol of Anubis" consisting of a stalk terminating in a papyrus bud and fixed in a vase which served as a stand. To the stalk is attached a water-skin, in a form of a decapitated animal. Of gilded wood and alabaster.

Shelf 2: 401. — Little basket made of papyrus fibre. 384 & 385. — Amulets: the "Dad" and the papyriform column. Of blue fayence. 389. — A pair of amulets in the form of the hieroglyphic sign of "renewal". Blue fayence. — 402. — Fine ivory dish. 390. — Clay brick, inscribed on its upper surface, of which one contains natron.

Shelf 3: 386. — Little "ushabti" of wood. 387. — Horus with falcon's head. Blue fayence. 388. — Thôut, ibis-headed, of blue fayence. 391 & 392. — Two wax ducks.

THE SALE ROOM which is adjacent and opens on the court contains a good collection of genuine antiquities for sale.

HOURS. The Museum is open daily except Mondays and official holidays: From Nov. 1 to Ap. 30, from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. (except Dec., Jan., Feb., from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.) On Fridays: from 9-11. 30 a.m. and 1.30-4 or 4.30 p.m.

From May 1 to Oct. 31, from 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Fridays 8.30 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.

The entrance fee is 10 Pias. in winter and 1 Pias. in summer. Soldiers in uniform pay 2 Pias. in winter time and $\frac{1}{2}$ Pias. in summer time.

Government officials are admitted free of charge, on presentation of cards issued by the different ministries to officials applying for same.

Photographing is allowed inside, provided the necessary permission is obtained from the Director for using tripods.



ROUTE. By automobile from the Opera Sq., to Kasr-el-Nil, in about 10 minutes. By tram, take any car in Shari Fuad el Awal to Aboul-Ela Level Crossing, and then take either No. 12 or No. 17 cars which proceed to Kasr-el-Nil. Tell the conductor: "El-Antikhana" and he will inform you when the car reaches the museum. Fares: each car 12 milliemes for 1st class; 6 mil. 2nd class. Military : half rate.





Sakkara, which is appertaining probably to the Egyptian god Seker, who was connected with the resurrection of the dead, was the great burying-ground of the once great capital of Egypt, Memphis, Men-nefer, "the beautiful dwelling," which was founded by Mena, the first king of the Egyptians. Sakkara is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide. It contains wonderful tombs of men, and of animals which were considered sacred, such as the Apis bulls, dogs, cats, etc.

There are 3 routes to Sakkara. One is from Mena House Hotel near the Great Pyramids, where riding animals can be procured. Another is from Cairo and Giza by automobile. The third, which is more used, is by train from Cairo Station, using the Upper Egypt railway.

Visiting Sakkara requires at least 1 day ($\frac{1}{2}$ day by automobile) and the most popular route is the last mentioned. Taking the early train from Cairo, you enjoy one of the most delightful journeys in Egypt for one hour. The train runs along the bank of the Nile, through verdant fields. Picturesque boats with white lateen sails are seen pursuing their way, and in the far distance the Mokattam Hills peep from a haze of purple and blue until Helwan comes into view on



one side and on the other, Badreshein — encircled by the groves of the ever-present palm-tree — makes an appearance.

At Badreshein, donkeys and desert-carts together with their boys are seen gathered together outside the station, waiting to be employed. Donkey and



Photo : L. Zedé

The Sakkara alabaster Sphinx.



boy can be hired to take you to Sakkara and back for 15 piastres with a gratuity ranging from 3-5 piastres. For side saddle, an additional 5 Pias. is to be paid. Desert-cart, with driver, can be hired for 80 piastres or a little less. At Sakkara, donkey-boys very often ask for money to buy forage for the donkeys. It is simply another form of asking for back-sheesh so their request must be refused.

Donkeys are generally employed for this excursion. The desert-carts are comfortable and are recommended to be used by those who do not mind the expense. You have to bring with you candles to be used when exploring the underground tombs. They can be bought at Badreshein village before proceeding to the desert.

The route from Badreshein to Sakkara is very picturesque and interesting, as you see, all along the way, the rural views of Egypt with the country folks (fellaheen) performing their everyday duties.

Starting from the station, you pass through the dirty lanes of the village until you gain the open fields outside, where there is one road leading to the palm-grove opposite you.

THE COLOSSAL STATUES OF RAMSES II, who is believed to have been the Pharaoh who held the Israelites in bondage, are in this grove.

The first was discovered in 1888. It is of black granite and is lying on its back on a slight eminence with its face turned upwards. It is 26 ft. long and its crown, which is $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, is lying near by. The



square hole in the head of the colossus was for the insertion of this crown.

On the shoulders, breast, girdle and bracelet, the name of king Ramses II is inscribed.

On the left of the statue, there is an incised relief of Princess Bent-Anat, and beside it, stands a stele of Apries. The gods Ptah and the falcon-headed Soker appear in its rounded pediment.

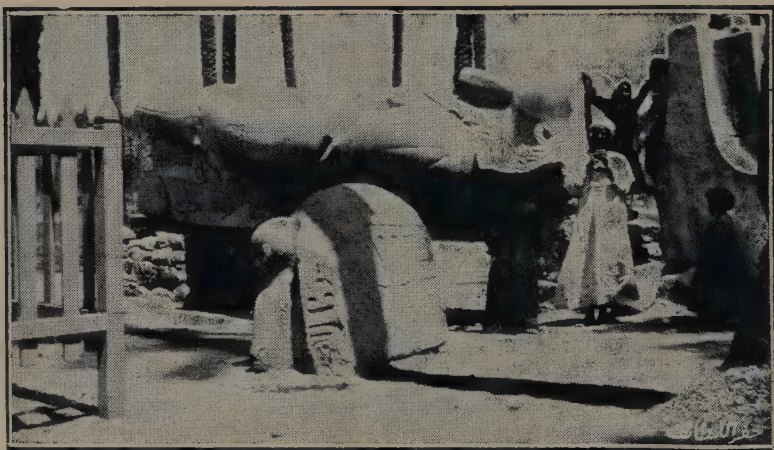


Photo : W. F. Durrer

The colossal statue of Ramses II.

THE SPHINX. A big andro-sphinx of alabaster, 26 ft. long, 14 ft. high and weighing about 80 tons, stands a little further toward Sakkara, in a pool of infiltration water. It was excavated in 1912.

THE SECOND COLOSSUS. It is the second statue of Ramses II in Sakkara. Its height, before it was



broken, was 42 ft. This colossal statue is made of hard and very fine grained limestone and is housed in a mud-hut, with a flight of wooden steps leading to a plat from which visitors are enabled to inspect the statue from above.

The prænomen of Ramses, *Râ-usr-mât-setep-en-Râ*, appears on his right shoulder and girdle, in which he carries a dagger with two falcon heads. He is holding in his hand a roll on which is inscribed "Ramses, beloved of Amen."

The discovery of this statue in 1820, is attributed to Caviglia and Sloane.

ROUTE. There are two routes from the colossi to Sakkara. The one more usually followed, leads to the W. leaving the village of Mit-Rahina to the right. After leaving the palm-grove, you obtain an attractive view of a village surrounded by many trees and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the W., another palm-grove can be seen, surrounding Sakkara and bordering the desert, and far away beyond all 11 pyramids rise on the golden sands of the desert plains.

Here you run on an embankment leading to the desert. Below you, on both sides, lie the green fields which are flooded during the Summer and late Autumn, thus appearing as a vast lake on the fringe of the desert. Passing along this embankment is very delightful, as you see, here and there, many a *fellah* performing his daily duties, just in the same manner as did his ancestors, thousands of years ago.

The other route turns from the colossi to the



N. and passes by the ruins of the temple of Ptah, below Mit-Rahina Village.

THE STEP PYRAMID. It is the tomb of King Zozer. As you stand opposite this hoary structure, with its six receding stages that range from 37 to 29 ft. high each, a majestic tomb that stood here more than 6000 years — you realise to what extent the old kings of Egypt cared to build their last resting abodes. It is believed to be the oldest pyramid of all.



Photo : W. F. Durrer

The Step Pyramid — the forerunner of all pyramids of its kind. Its perpendicular height is 200 ft. It is not safe to enter this pyramid.

THE LATEST DISCOVERIES AT SAKKARA. Lately, Mr. Mallaby Firth, an official of the the Antiquities Department, discovered at Sakkara, near the Step Pyramid, two mortuary chapels, two



tomb shafts and a life-size statue of King Zozer, dating from about 3,000 B.C., which is considered the oldest royal statue known.

Elegant fluted columns also were found, which show that this kind of columns was known to the ancient Egyptians, thousands of years before the Doric art was known to the Greek architects. This fact will change the history of ancient architecture, as these graceful buildings are the oldest extant.

MARIETTE'S HOUSE. August Mariette Pasha was a great French Egyptologist who used this house as headquarters during the carrying out of the excavations which resulted in the discovery of the Serapeum or Apis Tombs. It is suitable to take your lunch on the terrace here, in the shade, with a fascinating desert panorama before you. Care must be taken not to spend more time here than required for lunch in order to be in time to take the last afternoon train which leaves Badreshein before dark sets in.

The food offered by one of the keepers at the terrace, is not suitable so you have to bring with you sandwiches or a lunch-basket. Coffee, prepared in the native way, as well as bottled lemonade, can be supplied by the native keepers of the house, to whom $2\frac{1}{2}$ piastres must be given, for each cup or bottle.

THE SERAPEUM or The Apis Tombs, lie a few hundred yards ahead. They are underground tombs of the Apis bulls that were worshipped by the old Egyptians. August Mariette Pasha excavated them



in 1850. This discovery, which was his first success, led him to undertake excavation work on a large scale, under the auspices of the Khedive, Ismail Pasha.

The treasures of the Serapeum were rifled by the many invaders who conquered Egypt. You can now see the empty stone sarcophagi with their heavy lids slightly moved by the ancient robbers who carried off the precious contents.

They are in all 25 sarcophagi of colossal dimensions. And as they look alike, it is not necessary to make it a point to see them all. There are only two or three bearing hieroglyphic inscriptions which you can inspect, with the aid of candle or torch light.

It is an insolvable mystery how the old Egyptians managed to place these gigantic coffins of basalt and granite in these gloomy galleries, that run into the bowels of the Libyan desert.

THE MASTABAS. Mastaba is an Arabic word and means a long seat made of stone and mud on which the fellaheen sit cross-legged and rest after their daily work is done. The plan of the minor tombs at Sakkara resemble this peculiar seat and they are called Mastabas owing to this resemblance.

The tombs of Sakkara, other than the pyramids, are nearly identical, so it is enough to carefully examine one and give the rest a hurried visit.

The following are the Mastaba-tombs at Sakkara. The Tomb of Ti to the N.E. of Mariette's House. Ti was a sameer, or confidant and secretary



or one of the Kings. He is depicted on the walls of his tomb as superintending his farms and going on hunting and fishing expeditions. Tomb of Mereruka near the N.W. angle of the pyramid of Teti which lies east of Marriette's House; Tomb of Kagem-ni; The Street of Tombs which was exhumed by Loret in 1889 Tomb of Ptahhotep, between Onnos Pyramid and Mariette's House.

The pyramid of Onnos or Unis was opened in 1811 and lies at the end of a path about half a mile to the S.E. of the Tomb of Ptah-hotep.

THE CONVENT OF St. JEREMIAH. The remains of this convent can now be seen scattered on a little hill before reaching the Step Pyramid. Columns and stones and mud bricks fill the place. The keeper will show you olive-presses, ovens, etc., which were used by the monks, and he will point out to you the print of a foot on a rock which is attributed to a saint who visited the convent many years ago.

There are also numerous Coptic and Arabic inscriptions on the yet standing walls together with some rude Christian paintings.

This convent was destroyed by the Arabs in about 960 A.D.

INFORMATION REGARDING TICKETS AND LUNCH. There is no official charge for visiting the Colossus of Ramses in the little house at Memphis and Monuments Tickets need not be shown.

The 10 Piastres ticket, valid for day of issue only, admitting to all closed tombs of Sakkara, is



sold at Mariette's House, the Tomb of Mera and the Pyramid of Unas. Soldiers in uniform are admitted free. Ticket, valid for one year admitting to all Upper Egypt monuments, including Sakkara, costs now 180 Pias. and is obtainable from the Egyptian Museum and the tourist agents.

Visitors are reminded that the candles supplied by the guards for lighting the Serapeum etc. are not furnished by the Government.

No food, except hard-boiled eggs, native bread and oranges, is obtainable at Sakkara and these only irregularly during the season and in limited quantities. Visitors are strongly advised to bring their own food and water. The water at Mariette's House is unfiltred. The mineral water occasionally offered is generally not left behind by previous visitors and for this and Turkish coffee, payment is expected.



Photo : W. F. Durrer
A panoramic view of Cairo.



The Arab invaders of Egypt as well as their successors, the Saracens, left behind them religious edifices only. They were so zealous in erecting such buildings as were the old Egyptians who devoted every effort to build gigantic and mysterious structures for the repose of their corpses and for the worship of their gods.

The ancient Moslem buildings are either mosques, school-mosques or tomb-mosques. They are numerous, and in most cases identical. So if you visit and carefully go through one or two, it will be quite enough. The narrow busy by-ways and alleys round about these mosques are very interesting.

You see here and there the natives performing their duties and looking after their trades. Copper-smiths, gold-smiths, weavers, silk and cloth merchants, Sudanese and Arabian merchants of spices and Oriental goods, fill the quarter around these old mosques. A study of this native life is very instructive and interesting.

The following list and remarks will sufficiently help to guide you to these monuments. It is necessary, if you intend to visit the interior of the mosques, to



obtain, either from the Ministry of Wakfs or from hotel-porters, a ticket for 4 piastres which will allow you admission. Attendants at the entrance door will give you a pair of over-slippers which you have to wear during your inspection, because it is not permitted to walk on the sacred matted floors of the mosques with shoes on. When you return the slippers, a baksheesh of one and one-half piastre or more is necessary to be given.

Starting in a carriage from Ataba el Khadra, the busy square where the tram lines meet near the Ezbekiyeh Garden, go through the commercial narrow street shown on the attached map as Shari (1) el Mouski which leads to Shari el Sikka el Gedida. About the middle of this street, to the left, there is another street known as Shari el Khordaguiyeh (Haberdashers St.). Go through Shari el Gohargiyeh (Gem-dealers St) (2) at the end of which there is Qalaun Mosque (Gami (3) Kallawoon) which was a great hospital, and the greater part of which is now occupied by copper-smiths, after whom the next street is called, Shari el Nahhasin. The Mosque of Sultan Barquq (Gami Sultan Barkook) comes next, as well as that of Salahdar with its slender mi-

1. SHARI means street and is abbreviated thus SH.

2. Both of the streets are shown on the attached map, altogether as one street, under the name of *Shari el Nahhasin*. Street names are shown in French and Arabic on dark blue signs placed at both ends of streets. On these signs, *Shari* is written *Chareh*.

3. *Gami* means mosque.



naret, on the right. In passing through Shari Amir el Geyoush el Barrani, and Shari Bab el Futuh, there is on the right a little by-street called Atfet el Gumia where

THE MOSQUE OF HAKEM BAMRI'LLAH is situated. It was begun by Caliph El Aziz in 990 A.D. and completed in 1012 by his son after whom it was named. Hakem Bamri'llah whose name



Photo : W. F. Durrer

Another panoramic view of Cairo, showing the flat-topped native houses that look like tiny boxes.

means "Ruler in the Name of God," proclaimed himself God and started the Druse cult.

The Fortifications are near the preceding mosque. They are composed of 6 towers, 1 fort and wall about 500 yds. long.



The Gates. Bab el Futuh or Gate of Conquests, consists of an outer gate and an inner gate.

Going through the outer gate and Shari el Kasasseen until you reach the Moslem cemetery, you will find

BAB EL NASR — (Gate of Victory). Johann Ludwig Bukhardt, the great traveller who was known by the natives as Sheik Ibrahim, is buried outside this gate to the E., in the Mohammedan cemetery hard by. The style of these gates is Syrio-byzantine. It is stated that they were built by three Syrian brothers from Edessa.

Leaving Bab el Nasr, go through Shari Bab el Nasr, Shari el Gammaliah until you reach Bebars Mosque (Gami Bebars). Negotiate Shari Habs el Rahaba and Shari Beit el Mal until you reach a small gate with the sign of Shari Beit el Qadi on it, go through it to the square Midan el Qadi, on one end is a police station and courts and on the other, is Beit el Qadi (The Judge's House) which is worth inspecting for its beautiful gilt and dark blue inscriptions.

Now continue your tour through the street on the right, called Shari Beit el Qadi until you reach Shari el Gohargiyeh, where you began your tour, in this quarter. Just before reaching Shari el Sekka el Gedida, you will find to the left, the entrance to the world famed

BAZAARS. They are composed of many alleys. The most interesting bazaar is known as Khan el

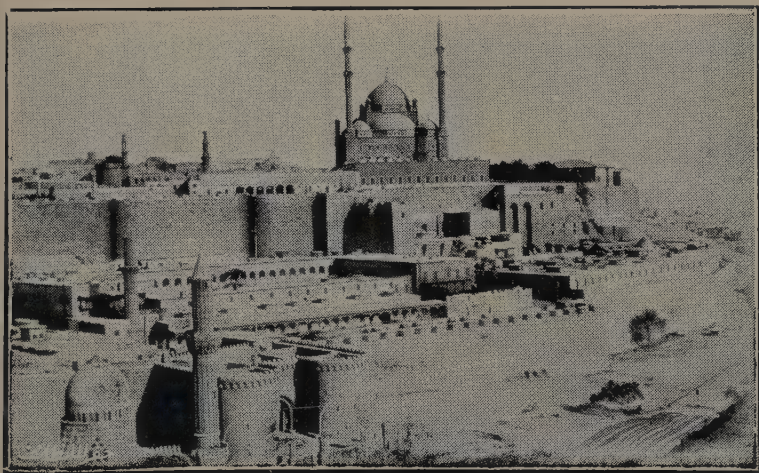


Khalili which was founded in 1400 A.D. by Sharkas el Khalil, master of the horse to Sultan Barkook. The shops of the silk and carpet merchants as well as the dealers in trinkets and scents. line the narrow Khan el Khalili on both sides. The shopkeepers can be seen sitting cross-legged in the entrance of their shops, either alone sipping their coffee or with whom they bargain in the Eastern fashion.

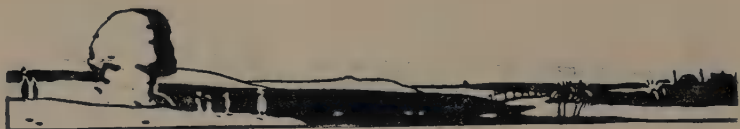
Care must be taken in dealing with them. Bargaining is necessary because you are asked to pay double the price in most cases.

Before leaving the bazaars inspect

SAYEDNA EL HUSSEIN MOSQUE (Gami Sa-yedna el Hussein) which is very near, just at the end



Cairo's landmark — the Alabaster Mosque in the Citadel.



of the bazaars from where its minaret can be seen. It was built in memory of young Hussein who fell in battle at Kerbela, Mesopotamia; in 680 A.D. He is venerated by the Shiite Sect of Moslems who are numerous in Persia and Mesopotamia. This mosque is inaccessible to non-Moslems.

As you leave the bazaars, opposite the entrance of Sayedna el Hussein Mosque, go to the right, until you reach again Shari el Sekka el Gedida, where you will find the Arab school Madrasat Khalil Agha, and behind it the famous

EL AZHAR MOSQUE (or The Flourishing). This mosque contains the most important Islamic university in the world. It dates from 970 A.D. since it was completed by Gohar.

The complete curriculum of this university lasts for 17 years. Instruction is given free to about 15,000 students hailing from all over the Islamic world but most of them are Egyptians. The students are divided according to the climes from where they come, so you will find the Egyptians studying together and so the Soudanese, the Arabians, the Persians, the Indians etc.

The university is supported by the endowments of rich and pious people. The annual income is nearly 28,900 Egyptian pounds in cash and about 25,000 loaves of bread daily which represent an annual income of 18,250 Egyptian pounds. The students are given spending money and bread.

Now, return again to Sh. el-Sekka-el-Gedida.



After walking a little down this street you find to the left, Sh. el-Ghuri, through which continue your walk to Shari el-Akkadin (Weavers St.), Sh. el Sokkariah (Sugar-dealers St.) until you reach

EL MO-AYYAD MOSQUE, known also as El-Ahmar, (The Red Mosque) owing to its walls being of a red colour. It was built in 1423 A.D. by Sultan



Photo : N. Misserian
Souk el Nahhasin — the mart of the copper-smiths.

Sheikh Mahmoud El Mo-ayyad, a Circassian Mam-luke.

The bronze gate of the entrance is considered to be the finest of its kind in Cairo. It belonged originally to the mosque of Sultan Hassan, and was bought for 500 dinars or pounds. The minaret is 167 ft. high.

ANOTHER TOWN GATE known as Bab



Zwela or Bab el-Metwalli comes next. It looks like the other two gates — Bab el-Futuh and Bab el-Nasr.

It dates from about 12th century. The southern side consists of 2 huge towers. Wooden and stone balls are hanging from one of the towers on which, Sultan Selim I of Turkey, on April 15th 1817, in order to strengthen the Turkish rule in Egypt, hanged Tuman Bey, the last of the Circassian Sultans of Egypt.

In passing out through this old gate, you find opposite you, Sh. Kassabet Radouan, Sh. el-Khiyama (Tentmakers St.), which leads to Sh. el-Megharbeleen (Sieve-Sifters Street), Sh. el-Serougiyah (Saddlers St.) where Tekiet Solimania, the asylum of the Kadria Dervishes, is situated.

Now, go to the end of this street, turn to your left and follow the tram line until you reach the end of Shari Mohammad Ali where the street is bounded, on both sides, by high and magnificent mosques. The one to right is

SULTAN HASSAN MOSQUE. This mosque is the finest amongst the Arabian monuments of Egypt. It was built by a Syrian architect between 1356-59 for Sultan Hassan. Its dome which is 180 ft. high covers the tomb of the Sultan. The massive gateway is 85 ft. high. The S. minaret is 285 ft. high — the highest in Cairo. There is a general belief, though it is not ascertained, that the architect's hands were cut off to prevent him from designing a duplicate of this beautiful édifice.

REFA-EE MOSQUE is just beside the preceding



one, and was founded by the mother of Khedive Ismail. Her tomb as well as the tombs of some princesses and the mausoleum of Sheik Rafa-ee, the founder of the snake-charmers Refa-iyeh Brotherhood, (1) are in this building.

A little further stands Mahmoudia Mosque.

THE CITADEL. It was built in 1166 by the great Saladin of Crusading fame. The Arabian historians record that it was built with stones taken from the small pyramids at Giza.

The tragedy of the Mameluke Beys, (2) who were an element of disturbance in Egypt, took place here on the 1st March 1811. In order to put an end to their corrupt government, they were massacred by order of Mohammad Aly Pasha, whose family is now reigning in Egypt. It is believed that Amin Bey, one of those slaves who held the rein of the government of Egypt for many years, escaped from the doom of his fellow Mamlukes (slaves) by making his horse leap from the old palace of Mohammad Aly Pasha, this beautiful edifice.

(1) For further information on the Refa-iyeh Brotherhood and how its members catch poisonous snakes and reptiles, see "Egyptian Snakes and Snake-charmers" by "Fluker" or Richard Bain. Anglo-Egyptian Supply Association, P.O.B. 2012 Alexandria. Price : 15 piastres.

(2) The Mamluk Beys or Princes were first slaves of the rulers of Egypt. As their number increased and their power and influence spread throughout Egypt, they got the upper hand and became themselves the rulers of the country.



Within the citadel there are now the Mohamed Aly Mosque, British and Egyptian barracks and stores as well as several other minor mosques. The palace contains a number of beautiful mural pictures depicting the old Egyptian fleet. It is understood that restoration work will be soon begun in it.

MOHAMMAD ALY MOSQUE, also called Alabaster Mosque, is situated in the Citadel. Mohammed Aly commenced its building in 1824 and in 1857, Said Pasha finished it. The architect was a Greek who designed it after Nuri Osmanieh Mosque in Constantinople. Its minarets are very graceful and high. On the western side of the mosque is the tower with a pavilion built in the Arabesque style and which contains the clock presented by Louis Philippe.

EL-NASER IBN KALAWOON MOSQUE stands to the N. of the precednig one. It was built by Sultan El-nasser in 1317.

JOSEPH'S WELL lies to the S. of the preceding mosque and tradition attributes it to Joseph of Biblical fame, though it was so named after Saladin whose first name was Yusef (Joseph). Its shaft is 280 ft. deep and it is thought that the ancient Egyptians sunk it. It yields no water.

Near the Citadel is Shari Mastabet el Mahmal where the **Kiswa** or covering of the prophet's tomb at Mecca, starts its journey to Arabia every year. It is carried inside a kind of hawdag or palaquin covered with velvet draperies and borne by



a special camel. The camel, together with its burden, is officially given by H.M. the King of Egypt to the care of an official called Amir el-Hag — the Prince or Officer of the Pilgrimage. He and his soldiers escort it to Mecca and keep Egypt informed of their movements by telegraph.

In the Cairo
bazaars.



The Mahmal ceremony is an important annual event and most of the people of Cairo attend it.

TOMBS OF THE MAMLUKS. They are situated S. of the Citadel at the end of Shari Masta-bet el-Mahmal behind Manshia Prison. They extend



from the city up to the slopes of the hill. Most of the inscriptions on them are Arabic verses from the Koran.

THE MOKATTAM HILLS stand to the E. of the city. You can here obtain a charming panoramic view of Cairo from a height of about 667 ft.

The memorial stone erected in 1874 by the British party who observed, from these hills, the transit of Venus, is on a peak to the N.E.

GIYUSHI MOSQUE stands east to the Tombs of the Mamlukes on one of the hills. This mosque is one of the oldest in Cairo. It was built in 1085 A.D. by Amir Badr-el-Gamali, grand vizier of Sultan El-Mostansir.

It contains the tomb of its founder who chose to build this tomb-mosque in such a high position that he may be able, while dead, to see in the valley below, the mausolea of his seven favourite wives.

Now return to the tombs of the Mamlukes and proceed to Bab el-Karafa where the aqueduct runs towards the Nile.

Shari el-Zarayeb which is near Bab el-Karafa leads to an asylum for the support of the native poor. It is known as Tekkiet el-Sultan el-Ashraf.

Leaving Shari el-Ashraf, walk along Sh. el-Khalifa. Shagaret el-Dorr Mosque will be found to the right and a little further, Sayeda Sakina Mosque is situated.

When you reach the end of Sh. el-Khalifa, turn



to your left and walk a little way in Shari Tulun where in its middle you will find

TULUN MOSQUE which resembles the Kaaba at Mecca. It was constructed between 875-879 A.D. by Ahmad Ibn Tulun, on an ancient fortified hill



Photo : Fred. Cepich

The alabaster mosque in the Cairo Citadel.

called Kalet el-Kabsh, because here, according to tradition, Abraham the patriarch sacrificed the ram instead of Isaac his son.

This mosque occupies an area of 30,270 square yds. and is the oldest in Cairo, next to Amr Ibn el-Asi Mosque.



After going around this building and admiring its workmanship, pass to the small street which is shown on the attached map as Sh. el Khodeiri opposite the entrance. Then walk along Shari Marasina until you find, to the right, the ruined El-Hod el-Marsud, a building suspected to be the abode of the Jinn.

Now continue your exploration to the end of this street where you find

SAIYEDA ZAINAB MOSQUE which was completed in 1803.

As this mosque contains the tomb of Zeinab, the daughter of Imam Ali and grand-daughter of Mohammad the Prophet, it is not accessible to non-believers.

Now, the easiest and most interesting route for your return, is in going back a little way where you have to walk through Sh. El-Saiyeda Zainab, Shari el-Labudia, Sh. Darb el Gamamiz and Sh. Mohammed Ali which leads straight to Ataba el-Khadra Square where you started your excursion.

All along this way, you find many mosques and buildings which are of less importance but still deserve a hurried glance. The life in these streets and alleys is worthy of study as it will enable you to form an idea of how the average native lives.

There are, of course, other mosques and buildings not included in this itinerary and of which I give herebelow a list for the benefit of those who wish to see them also.



ZAHER MOSQUE, 1266 A.D., Midan el-Za-her. Can be reached by the trams that go to Abbassia (Nos. 3 and 33).

MERDANI MOSQUE, 1338-40 A.D., Shari El-Tabbana which can be reached from Ataba El-Khadra Square, Shari Mohammad Aly, Midan Bab El-Khalq Square, Shari Taht el-Rabh, Shari Darb el-Ahmar. It was built by Emir Attun Bagha el-



Photo : N. Misserian

A beauty spot near Embabeh village, Cairo.

Mardani, the cupbearer of Sultan Mohammad el-Nasir.

SULTAN SHABAN MOSQUE, 1369-70 A.D. Same street as the preceding.

AKSONKOR MOSQUE 1743 A.D. Same street. It is known also as Ibrahim Agha or Blue Mosque



because of the blue tiles covering its walls. It was built by Emir Aksonkor and was restored by Ibrahim Agha in 1651 and restored again in recent years.

KAITBAI MOSQUE AND MONUMENTS, 1464-1496 A.D. At Kalet el-Kabsh near Tulun Mosque and Tombs of the Caliphs. The mosque is considered the most elegant piece of Arabic architecture. Its stained windows are very beautiful. The minaret is slender and 130 ft. high. There are in the mausoleum, two stones with the impressions of the Prophet's feet on them. It is said that Kaitbai brought them from Mecca.

AMR IBN EL-ASSI MOSQUE, 642 A.D. At Old Cairo. You can see this mosque, which is the oldest in Cairo, when you visit the Coptic museum and the churches in this part of the city.

This mosque was built by Amr Ibn el-Assi, the general of the army of Caliph Omar. It is believed by the natives that the well, it contains, receives its supply of water from a well in Mecca! Further, this mosque contains two columns, standing very close to each other in the western colonnade. The distance between them hardly allows a man of average build to manage himself through. It is believed that honest men can do the feat, but this process of testing the honesty of men is neglected now as the room between the pair of columns is filled up with masonry.

There is, in the N.W. corner, a recess with two columns, on the top of which stains of blood can be



seen. These stains are caused by the patients who, in order to be cured of their diseases, rub their tongues on the miraculous columns until the blood streaks out.

Opposite the pulpit there is a marble column enclosed within iron railings. On it, the names of Allah, Mohammad and Sultan Soleiman are written in Arabic. It is said by the believers that it was miraculously transported from Mecca, by Caliph Omar.

The Kiosk in the
court of El-Azhar
University



Photo : Fred. Cepich



The mosque is disused now but on the last Friday in Ramadan, the Arabian month of fasting* it nutes from Bab el-Luk Station (Helwan Line). and the leading men as well as any Moslem, poor and rich, gather together here. In 1808, a remarkable event took place within its walls as all the Moslem, Christian and Jewish ecclesiastic dignitaries assembled in this mosque praying God to raise the much delayed and most needed waters of the Nile.

The government held a competition for restoring it, and offered L.E. 2,500 as first prize for the best plan submitted. There are second and third prizes for runners up. Competition closes 31 Dec. 1927.

THE TOMBS OF THE CALIPHS are in a ruined condition. Most of them were erected by the Circassian Mamluke Sultans.

THE TOMB MOSQUE OF IMAM EL-SHAFI. It is situated S.E. of Cairo after the Tombs of the Mamlukes. It is a great place of pilgrimage and is not accessible to non-Moslems. Imam el-Shafi founded the Islamic orthodox school known by his name.

AIN-EL-SIRA HALT is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the W. of the mosque. Near it lie Ain-el-Sira sulphur baths which can be reached by train in about 14 minutes from Bab el-Luk Station (Helwan Line). Trains run on Fridays and holidays only. It can be reached also by tram No. 11, from Ataba el Kadra Square.

* During this month, Moslems, all the world over, fast from dawn till sunset, and eat, drink and revel throughout the night "till they can distinguish a white thread from a black one, at dawn."



The Arabic Museum

This museum contains a rich collection of pottery, faience tiles, glassware, textiles and Kufic* through Shari Mohammed Aly. It occupies the name of Sultan Hassan, dating from the 4th century.

In room No. 2, you can see some fragments of the Nilometer of Roda. There is a number of faience tiles with carnation and one with an illustration representing the Kaaba at Mecca which pilgrims visit every year. This tile was made at Damascus, Syria ; in 1726 A.D.

In one or two cases, jewelled arms and weapons of Saracenic sultans and princes are kept. They are artistically executed and the workmanship is very fine. While inspecting these arms of antiquity, one wonders how many battles they had seen for the advancement of Islam and the downfall of Christianity. Many a man had been slain with them and many a life was cut short on their sharp edges.

ROUTE : The Arabian Museum is situated in the square called Midan Bab El Khalk, opposite the Cairo Governorate. It can be reached by trams No.11, 13 and 22 from Ataba El Khadra Square, going through Shari Mohammad Aly. It occupies the ground floor of a magnificent Arab building. The entrance door is on the eastern side.

* Kufic is pertaining to Kufa, where the people used to write Arabic letters in squares instead of keeping them round-
ed *e.g.* Lam-Alef, in Kufic, looks like U with square corners.

The Perfect Companions
WAHL PEN
and the New Perfected
EVERSHARP

FOR their beauty alone we are proud to recommend the New Perfected Eversharp and Wahl Pen to you. Yet their chief appeal lies in the perfection of their operation.

Each has the handsomely engraved all-metal barrel—each is the personification of simplicity in operation and withal so carefully made and satisfying in its performance that we warrant it unqualifiedly. The New Perfected Eversharp and Wahl Pen are perfect companions for writing.

Look for the name Wahl on pencil and pen. This is your warranty.

Wholesale Distributors :

ARMAND ANLYAN

Alexandria — Cairo

THE WAHL COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y., U. S. A.



HOURS : It is open during Nov.-Apr. from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and during May-Oct. from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. On Fridays and official holidays it is closed.

Admission fee in winter time is 5 piastres and in summer 1 piastre.

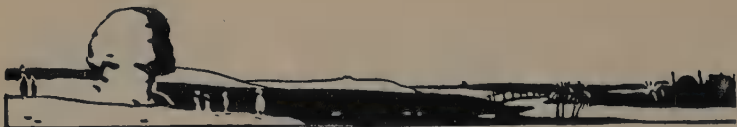
The Egyptian Library

This library is situated in the square Midan Bab El-Khalk, opposite the Cairo Governorate. It occupies the first floor of the magnificent Arab building which accommodates also the Arabian Museum. The entrance door is from Shari Mohammad Ali. (Trams Nos. 11, 13 and 22).

There is no charge for admission nor for borrowing books for home-study as its revenue comes in the form of an annual subvention of 500 Egyptian pounds from the Ministry of Wakfs; and an income from 1680 feddans (acres) of cultivable lands.

It contains 113,000 manuscripts and printed books, 51,000 of which are in Arabic and other Oriental languages, and the remainder, 62,000 are in European languages. The oldest MS. in the Library is "Risalet El-Shafee" written in 878 A.D. by El Rabee Ibn Soliman El Morady, a disciple of El-Shafee.

In the Exhibition Rooms, old Korans dating from the 8th to the 10th centuries; and about 4000 pieces of coins of Mohammedan rulers of Egypt, are shown. The largest Koran, which belonged to Kait



Bey, measures $44 \frac{3}{4} \times 35$ inches. In one of the rooms, illuminated manuscripts are kept. The illustrations are very interesting and the colours very fine. In another room you can see small relics and bones with minute Arabic Koranic writings on them together with fragments of Arabic manuscripts kept inside glass cases.



Photo : A. R. Cury

At Bab Zwela Gate, native life never ceases.

The Library is open to the public every day except Mondays, during the following hours : Winter, from Oct. to May — 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Summer, June to Sept. 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. On Fris., during the midday hour of prayer, it is closed.

Persons desiring to borrow books for home study must submit a letter of recommendation (Form F.,



obtainable at the Library offices). This form must be signed by a Government official in receipt of **not** less than L.E. 35 per month; or by some responsible person resident in Cairo and known to the Director who may, further, if he thinks advisable, require a sum of money to be deposited with him as a guarantee.

Director : Abdul Hamid Abou Heif Bey.

Controleir of Revival of Arabic Literature :
Sayed Mohammed El Biblaoui Eff.

Chief Librarian : Hafez Ibrahim Bey, who is a poet of standing.

A SIGHT OF CAIRO

Our regular visitors who know us well include
"Pohoomull" in their programme of Sight Seeing.

**BE SURE to MAKE a CALL at POHOOMULL'S
BEFORE YOU LEAVE CAIRO**

Romance of Egypt

*is embodied in the fascinating collection
of Oriental Fine Arts displayed at*

POHOOMULL BROTHERS

SPECIALISTS IN EASTERN ARTS AND GEMS.

Opp. Shepherd's Cairo.

Everyone is Welcome. ————— No one will be importuned to buy.

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C2500K.

6th EDITION

GREATLY ENLARGED

ARABIC WITHOUT A TEACHER

BY

ALEXANDER R. KHOORI

Author of "Cairo: How to See it"

"Alexandria : How to See it," etc

Formerly attached to Irrigation & Antiquities Departments,
Public Works Ministry, Egypt.

OFFICIALLY

Approved



by

General Sir JOHN MAXWELL

K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

ex-General Officer Commanding

His Britannic Majesty's Forces in Egypt

Being a manual of the Arabic Colloquial Language spoken
in Egypt, the Sudan and part of Palestine; specially adapted
for the use of military men and tourists—beginners as well
as others who are advanced in the study.

WITH VOCABULARY

LONDON

Luzac & Co., 46 Great Russell St., W.C. 1.

This book is obtainable from the above booksellers or from the

PUBLISHERS: The Anglo-Egyptian Supply Association

P.O. B. 2012, ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.

—
1926

Price 15 Piastres

140 Pages.



HELIOPOLIS

The City of the Sun -- And the Obelisk

New Heliopolis was founded in 1900, by The Heliopolis Oases Co., in the desert, N.E. of Abbasiah Quarter, on a plateau about 50 metres high above Cairo. The scheme, in the beginning, was thought by many to be a failure, but, thanks to the efforts and perseverance of the officials of the company, the new town was gradually inhabited and is now a prosperous and flourishing one. Cairo's best and richest people live in this young town, in dwellings that resemble those of the Arabian Nights.

To walk or drive, one afternoon, in Heliopolis — the Gem of the Desert — to see its beautiful and clean avenues, with green shady trees on either hand, and to breathe the bracing air that blows from the



A panoramic view of Heliopolis of to-day.



fruitful fields of the Delta, across the desert, is very invigorating and health-giving.

In reality, Cairo's fatiguing life, especially in Summer, is unbearable without Heliopolis and its relieving salubrious air and healthy amusements.

This young little town claims now a population of more than 17,330, with 16 schools, 1,854 boy and girl pupils and 126 teachers.

The Cairo Electric Railways and Heliopolis Oases Co., with Mr. V. Pecher, General Manager, are responsible for the success thus attained in town building and they have reason to be proud of their achievement.

Heliopolis is a model town and is the first of its kind in the Near East. It possesses the magnificent and imposing Heliopolis Palace Hotel — a veritable palace, as if transplanted from the Land of the Arabian Nights. There are also the Heliopolis House Hotel, Heliopolis Racing and Sporting Clubs, the Aviation Course and the Public Parks — all of which are the property of the Company.

BELGIAN PHOTO STORES

13, El-Manakh Street, near Groppi's CAIRO

KODAK'S Cameras and Films. Photographs of all kinds.

Large selection of old Egyptian, Sudanese and Oriental

POSTAGE STAMPES.

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CL 2000 K



Heliopolis is a busy place on Sundays when tramloads of people arrive from Cairo to spend their afternoons here. Luna Park claims most of them as it provides them with many attractions. Every alternate Saturday and every Sunday, during the Winter a race meeting is held in the Heliopolis Racing Club course. When such a sportive event happens to take place, Heliopolis presents an aspect of great animation.



A view in modern Heliopolis, the Gem of the Desert.

Almost all the fashionable classes of Cairo, Alexandria and of many towns of Egypt attend the meetings and fill the spacious walks and stands of the course which command a charming view of landscape. This course is situated at the edge of the desert, behind Luna Park. The palm groves and gardens of Zeitoun and Matarieh form the background of the



picture and the yellow sands of the desert of the City of On, fringe it on both sides.

Excellent tea and refreshments are served in the beautiful Moorish Pavilion and on the Terrace. A delightful half-hour can be spent here in enjoying the beauty of the desert-scape embellished by the feeble light of the departing sun.

There are three routes to Heliopolis. The Metropolitan Tram cars start from Shari Emad el-Din, near Shari Boulac about every 10 minutes and run to Midan El Mahatta (Cairo Station Square), and then run parallel with Matarieh Railway line to Demerdash, Mansheit el-Sadr, Kobbah and then to Heliopolis.

Other tramcars, painted white, run on another line from Ataba el-Khadra Square, round Ezbekieh Garden through Shari Clot Bey, Midan El-Mahatta, Shari El-Faggalah, and then to Heliopolis.

The third route can be taken from any part of Cairo, by going northward in an automobile in about 20 minutes or in a cab, either through Shari Abbas or Abbassieh.

CICUREL'S Stores

CAIRO

3, AVENUE FOUAD 1er — Telephones 4356 - 4358 and 4359

The Beautiful Store with Beautiful Novelties

Agents for

PATHE-BABY — — — PATHE-PONOS

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CL 2500 P



OLD HELIOPCIS or the City of On, was a great centre of learning. Here old Moses was initiated into witchcraft and Egyptian priesthood. The site can be reached by either crossing in a tramcar, from New Heliopolis or by train from Pont Lemon Station and alighting at Matarieh where donkeys can be hired. Those who prefer walking can easily do so from Heliopolis.



Photo : W. F. Durrer

The Roman Catholic Church at Heliopolis.

Trams from new Heliopolis to Old Heliopolis and vice versa run at 1 hour intervals, beginning from Almaza in New Heliopolis from 6.23 a.m. Last departure : 9.23 p.m. From Kobbah, near Matarieh, departures begin at 6.57 a.m. and end after 9.57 p.m.

Fares : Civilians : 1st class 1 Pias., 2nd class



$\frac{1}{2}$ Pias. ; Soldiers, nurses in uniform and children :
1st class $\frac{1}{2}$ Pias. ; 2nd class 2 milliemes.

THE OBELISK. On leaving Matarieh Station go through the street opposite you to its end, then turn to the right and walk through a country road, shaded by trees, with fields on either hand. An obelisk in the far distance marks the site where the City of On used to stand and where the Sun-worship was practised many thousand years ago.

This obelisk was erected about 2433 B.C. on the festival of Set, god of the Impure, by Sesostris I, king of Upper and Lower Egypt, lord of the diadems, and son of the Sun, whom the divine spirits of On or Heliopolis — the city of the Sun — love.

An inscription in hieroglyphs, recording the above facts, is inscribed on each of its four sides.

It is 66 ft. high and made of granite, surrounded by an iron fence. During the inundation its lower part is submerged by infiltration water from the Nile.

The plain between Kobbah Station and Matarieh, witnessed two great battles. In 1517 A.D. Sultan Selim I of Turkey, fought the battle of Helio

DAYARAM BROTHERS

ORIENTAL JEWELLERS & CURIOS MERCHANTS

SPECIALISTS IN

LADIES & GENTS TAILORING

Bukhara & Persian Old Brocades & Embroideries.

CAIRO: Opp. Cook's Office, Kamel Street.

LUXOR : Nile Street.

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

JC 2500 K



polis which brought Egypt under his rule. The French General Kleber with 10,000 French soldiers defeated 60,000 strong from Egypt and regained Cairo for a short period.

THE VIRGIN'S TREE. Under this blessed tree, the Holy Family rested after their flight from Herod across Sinai desert to Egypt. Here, Jesus Christ, in His infantine days, caused the neighbouring spring of brackish water to supply the sacred household with the necessary sweet water.

The tree is inside an enclosure, and the spring is near by. Its water is sweet, while all the water around is brackish. You can turn the Sakyeh or water-wheel and bring up the water and taste it. The



Photo : W. F. Durrer

A street view in modern Heliopolis which is built in the Arabian style.



Jesuit Fathers possess the Chapel and the Garden of Balm, but the tree and enclosure are in charge of The Daira Sanieh who collect, against receipt, 5 Pias. from every visitor.

The Ostrich Farm contains now no ostriches as they were sold a few years ago to an Indian prince.

FARES : From Pont Limoun Station to Matarieh or any station on the line and return: 1st class 7 piastres; 2nd class: $4\frac{1}{2}$ piastres.

TIME required to visit obelisk, Chapel and Garden of Balm : $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. To visit modern Heliopolis : half-hour.

METROPOLITAN TRAINS FROM HELIOPOLIS TO CAIRO OR VICE-VERSA

Fares : For civilians, 1st class 3 Pias, 2nd Class $1\frac{1}{2}$ Pias. For soldiers, nurses in uniform and children : 1st class 1 Pias., 2nd class 7 milliemes. — Quarterly season-tickets : 1st class 300 Pias., 2nd class 150 Pias.

TRAMWAY CAR FROM HELIOPOLIS TO CAIRO OR VICE-VERSA

Fares : To Ataba el-Khadra : for civilians, 1st class $1\frac{1}{2}$ Pias., 2nd class 1 Pias. — For soldiers, nurses in uniform and children : 1st class 7 milliemes, 2nd class 5 milliemes.

Fares : From Heliopolis to Abbassia only : for civilians 1st class 1 Pias. 2nd class $\frac{1}{2}$ Pias. — For soldiers, nurses in uniform and children: 1st class $\frac{1}{2}$ Pias., 2nd class 2 milliemes.

CROMER HOUSE

32, SHARIA SOLIMAN — CAIRO

Central position — Private sitting room if desired.

Under personal management of proprietress:

Miss A. A. STEER

Telephone : Ataba 41-38

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

JC 2500 P



Helouan-Les-Bains

The Winter Health Resort

Helouan - Les - Bains is a little town, about 16 miles far from Cairo and 3 miles from the Nile River. It has a population of about 8,000. A big number of Cairo native notables lives here in fine villas.

Helouan is a splendid health resort as it is about 150 ft. above water level and is situated on the fringe of the desert. The air here is very dry, and it seldom rains. Such climatic conditions bring to Helouan every year many admirers and seekers after health.

Express Trains run from Bab-el-Luk Station to Helouan nearly every hour and the journey is very interesting and takes about one half hour, passing on the following stations: Sayeda Zeinab, St. George, Old Cairo, and the old Coptic church which stands on the old fort built by Emperor Trajan, Sahel el-Ebli, Maadi. Torah and Maassarrah.

On the plateau N.E. of Helouan, stands the astronomical and meteorological observatory which automatically regulates the time in Cairo, Alexandria and Port-Said. Admission is free and is allowed during Oct.-April, every Wednesday, from 3.30-5 p.m. Visitors can look through the small equatorial telescope on the following evenings: Nov. 10, Dec. 8, Jan. 12, Feb. 6, March 9, and Apr. 6.

WADI HOF, is a little depression lying to the N. of Helouan. Many sea-shells and stones, with im-



prints of sea-fish, are to be found scattered along this barren wadi. It is believed that, in some remote time, a tremendous volcanic disturbance took place here, which caused the sea to retreat and produced the sulphuric springs which still exist and which made Helouan so famous for their curing properties.

Helouan possesses a number of first class hotels, pensions and restaurants. To the E. are some native bazaars which are of some interest.

A visit to Badreshein, Sakkara and Memphis can be made very easily from Helouan, by riding to the river-bank and then crossing the Nile in a ferry-boat paying 1 piastre. This excursion requires half a day. Each Wed., a market is held at Badreshein where the country produce is offered for sale.

To reach the bank of the Nile requires about one half-hour on donkey. The desert route is picturesque and the air is bracing and invigorating as you proceed towards the great life-giving river, with the palm-tree groves and the pyramids of Sakkara forming the background of the picture.



LUXOR (UPPER EGYPT)

SAVOY HOTEL

SEASON: OCTOBER - MAY

A Pleasant Home in which to Enjoy a Restful Stay.

Finest situation on the Nile shore, surrounded by a lovely garden.

Magnificent view over the river and Theban plain.

Modern comforts - Excellent catering - Moderate rates.

Telegr. Addr.: SAVOY - LUXOR.

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CL4000K



EL MAADI or The Ferry, is a little suburban station on Helouan Line, about halfway between Cairo and that famous health resort. The place is now a little town of villas and beautiful houses. Maadi, in fact, is a garden City and is the child of the Egyptian Delta Land and Investment Co., Ltd., who are

The Heliopolis
Obelisk, the last
vestige of a
by-gone civilization

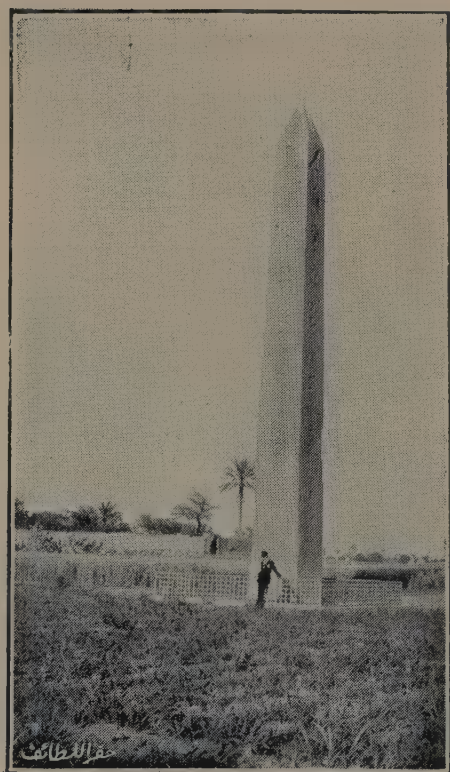


Photo : W. F. Durrer



responsible for its foundation, rapid growth and ever-growing popularity as a residential suburb.

A charming view of the Nile can be had here after traversing the long road leading from the station to the water's edge where it joins the asphalted road that connects Cairo with this part of the country.

A motor-'bus service is maintained between Opera Sq., and Maadi, on Sunday and holidays.

El Fostat — The Arabian Pompeii

El-Fostat, or The Camp, is the site where Amr, the general of Caliph Omar, fixed his tent after capturing Babylon of Egypt. His lieutenants encamped near him and in the course of time, the place was inhabited by the invaders and the natives and became a little town. The ruins of its houses can now be seen. Visitors must go by train to St. George Station, on Helwan Line, where there are the old churches. By traversing a little, crooked by-street, about 3 metres wide, St. George Church (Mari Gergess) is gained. Here



**Alfons Restaurant and
BEER - HALL**
5, Shari Madabegh, Cairo

Best cuisine in Cairo

Telephone 56-56
Prop. ALFONS St. Poc.

C2500K



the ruins of El-Fostat can be discerned from afar. By walking about one-half hour towards them, visitors will be walking on historic ground with potsherds scattered here and there that tell the tale of bygone days. The foundations of the houses are still in their place and the wells from which old Cairenes used to get their water supply, can still be seen, though they yield no water now.

In the middle of the ruins, on a little eminence, the committee in charge of the site, have arranged a little collection of monuments, pottery, fragments of stone with inscriptions, earthenware lamps etc., which, it is hoped, will be the nucleus of a little museum in the open air.

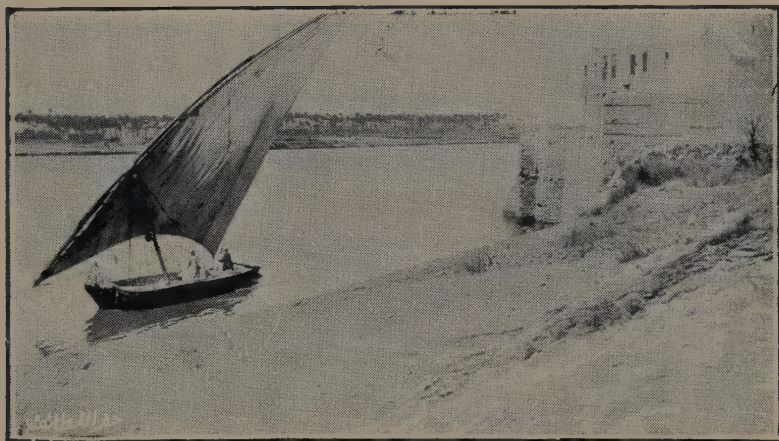


Photo : W. F. Durrer

The Nile near Maadi



The Coptic Museum

This museum was first started in 2 halls in Al-Mo- Allaka church at old Cairo. This church is built on the bastions of the fortress founded by Emperor Trajan at the beginning of the the 2nd century, hence its name Al-Mo-allaka, The Hanging Church.

The museum was inaugurated in 1910, and contains a series of ancient pieces of marble and granite, and the remains of burial monuments some of which date back to very old times. A series of decorated pottery, glass relics and enamelled eathenware objects. Wooden works, which form a very precious collection, consistng of remains of old altars, partitions and sanctuary doors, cases, seats some of which date from the 4th century after Christ boards sculptured in bas-reliefs, representing episodes of the life of Christ, images of saints, scenes of the life of birds and other animals. Encrustations in ivory and mother-of-pearl and holy inscriptions in Coptic and Arabic. A series of metallic objects such as gospel ca-

CECIL HOUSE HOTEL

2, Chareh Nasr-El-Din, 2

6 Bis, Soliman Pacha — CAIRO

1st class family hotel. Hot & cold baths. Centrally situated in the European quarter of the town next to the branches of the leading banks, the Legations and Consulates, the Egyptian and Arabic Museums. Special terms for Government officials and families.

Teleph. Bustan 3303

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C2500P



ses in silver with pretty ornaments and inscriptions some of which are decorated with precious stones, a number of religious vases, Patriarchal staffs, gold, silver and brass crosses of all sizes. A collection of sacerdotal clothes, embroidered with threads and decorated gold and coloured silk with representantions

A typical scene
on the Nile,
near Helwan.

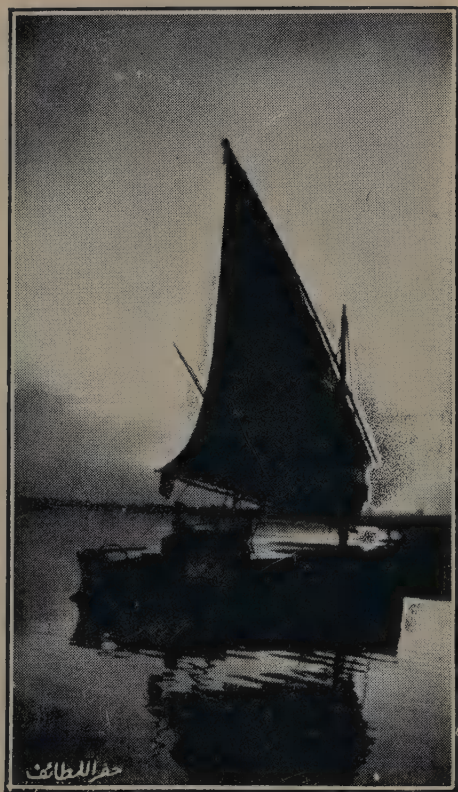


Photo : W. F. Durrer



of faces of martyrs, crosses and texts from the Gospel as well as church curtains and embroidered flags. A collection of ritual books, manuscripts on gazelle hides or very old parchments, some of which bear coloured paintings with geometrical designs and images of saints.

The museum can be reached by tram No. 1. Tell the conductor that you want to get off at St. George (Mari Gergess). Admission price : 2 Pias.

The Zoological Garden

The Cairo Zoo occupies a garden of about 52 acres in area. It is situated in Giza, on the way to the Great Pyramids. It can be reached by the same tramcars that run to the Pyramids, or by automobile or carriage, as there is a good road leading to it. (See tram guide at end of this work).

The admission fee is one-half piastre. The Garden mainly contains African animals, of about 380 species and there is a good collection of birds of beautiful feathers, and monkeys, snakes and reptiles. The

CAIRO

HOTEL PENSION MORANDI

Corner of Avenue Fuad Awal & Shari Madabegh

Running water in all bedrooms.

Excellent Cuisine

Telephone 42-75 A.

Managing-Proprietor : Mr. MORANDI

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE

C2000P



latter are kept inside a hot-house. A 1 piastre charge for entrance into this hot-house is to be paid by civilians; the military pay one-half piastre.

Al-Mo-allakah—the hanging Coptic Church at Old Cairo. The Arabian Museum

Photo ; Alex. R. Khoori





Crocodiles and hippopotami are kept in the small artificial stream. One of the hippopotami is called Sa-yed. It is very interesting to see one of these huge creatures feed. The mouth, when opened, exposes the hippo's huge teeth and tongue. Give the keeper one-half piastre or a little more and tell him to feed Sa-yed who is often submerged and can not be seen. The keeper calls out "Ya Sa-yed! Ya Sa-yed!" and presently you hear an aquatic movement from the bed of the stream and then the top of a huge head of an animal appears, floating towards the animal's kennel and feeding place, where the keeper would be standing with a bundle of hay or grass in his hand. The hippo, putting his mouth wide-open above the water's surface, stops in front of the man who throws the bundle of grass into the monster's mouth. It disappears in a moment and soon passes Sa-yed's throat to its destiny. After this meal the hippopotamus is ordered to depart and at once he gets himself submerged in the stream, creating a tremendous noise as the waters close over his bulky body.

THE SAINT JAMES HOTEL

Aswan

(Upper Egypt)

*Situated on the fashionable Nile Avenue.
Facing Elephantine Island and Rock Tombs*

Comfortable and Newly Furnished Hotel. Every Modern Comfort and large airy rooms also Verandahs. The leading First-class Family Hotel and specially recommended for a long stay. Rates Moderate.

W. DREISS — *Managing Proprietor*

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CL4000K



Try to be near the lions' cages at feeding-time, before sunset. It is very amusing to hear the lions roaring in expectation of their rations, and to see them devouring the lumps of flesh which the keepers throw in to them on the heads of long iron forks. The cubs finish their little food before their mother does. It is full of fun to watch them feebly attacking their mother in an infantile manner and how she gently but

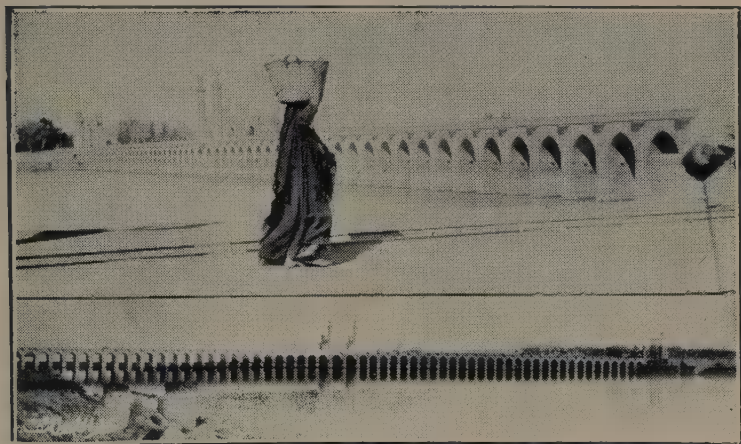


Photo : W. F. Durrell

The Delta Barrage — One of the largest of its kind in the world.

resolutely banishes them away with her powerful paws, causing them to tumble on each other.

The grotto is open in daytime only. So make it a point to visit it before sunset. The price of admission is 1 piastre, and the military pay one-half piastre.

The pontoons in which the Turks tried, in 1915,



to cross the Suez Canal, are exhibited near the grotto. They bear many a hole caused by the British bullets which hit them during the carrying out of this attempt.

First and second class restaurants, in the Garden, are open daily.

The Delta Barrage

The barrage is a huge structure built across the Nile River at a point where it forms the Egyptian Delta by branching near Cairo. It is the largest of its kind in the world, Aswan Dam excepted.

Mohamed Ali Pasha began it in 1835. After its completion, it was found insecure to keep the water-level uniform at all seasons in the Delta, in order to do away with the old methods of irrigation.

It remained a failure for nearly 20 years, but during 1889-90, the great engineer, Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, repaired and completed it at a cost of £.E. 460,000.

HOTEL BONNARD **ALEXANDRIA**

First Class French Cuisine - Modern Comforts
Running Water in Every Room

The rendez-vous of Commercial Travellers & Families

P. AMAR, Manager

Telephone 295

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

ACJ3000K

LITHOGRAPHIE L'ANCRE
PIERRE I. VAFIADIS
ALEXANDRIA
42, Sidi Sourî Street



The island, formerly occupied by fortifications, is now a group of lovely gardens with vast stretches of turf.

The gardens are under the care of the Public Works Ministry, together with the museum which



Photo : Fred. Cepich
A beauty spot in the gardens of the Deita Barrage.



contains models of the different dams, barrages, locks, regulators and other irrigation works. On demand, the models can be put in motion by the keeper of the museum. Their movement is so clear that any one can easily understand how the originals work.

An establishment is built here on a little hillock, commanding the beautiful garden and water-courses that run through. In this establishment tea and other refreshments can be obtained.

The Barrage can be reached by railway from Cairo in about half an hour. There is also a road about 18 miles long, good for automobiles.

JERUSALEM

Grand New Hotel

Opposite the Jaffa Gate & Near Principal Places of Interest

150 LARGE ROOMS AND SITTING ROOMS

Private Suites with bathrooms

Dressing & Servants' rooms

Hot & cold running water

FIRST CLASS CUISINE

Representatives meet all trains at Jerusalem and Ludd

A. & J. MORCOS, Proprietors

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CJ12000AIA



If you come by train, you generally have to get off at the old station, outside of which you find a group of boys together with their donkeys awaiting to be employed. A number of trolleys will be ready also to take the travellers for a tour around the gardens and across the Nile, on the barrange, to El-Manashi village. Such a tour will prove very exhilarating and allow you to enjoy the scenery to the full. The trolleys belong to the Government and are managed by a contractor. The trolley fares are as follows :
- 1 person : 8 Piastres per hour or part thereof ; 2 persons : 11 Piastres ; 3 or 4 persons : 15 Piastres.

The Nilometer

The Nilometer is built at the southern end of the garden, (General Hassan Pasha), belonging to



Photo : Fred. Cepich

A beauty spot in the gardens of the Delta Barrage



the heirs of Hassan Pasha, in the Island El-Roda. Roda can be reached by trams No. 1 in about 30 minutes, from Ataba el-Khadra Square. Tell the conductor to inform you when the tramcar reaches the place or get off at the first or second stop after Malek el-Saleh Bridge. Cross the river in a ferry-boat, paying 1 piastre after you cross again on your return journey. The Gaffir or watchman of the Nilometer, which is called in Arabic "El Minyal or El Me-eyass", requires a bakhsheesh after he shows you round the place.

The Nilometer is a square well, 16 ft. in diameter, with an octagonal column fixed in the centre. On

**Your Luxor, Aswan
Or Upper Egypt Snapshots
Cannot be Retaken if Spoilt.**

See that you get an Expert Treatment at any of

KODAK (Egypt) S. A.

Egyptian branch of

EASTMAN KODAK Co., Rochester.

CAIRO:

OPERA SQUARE ;

Shepherd's Hotel Building ;

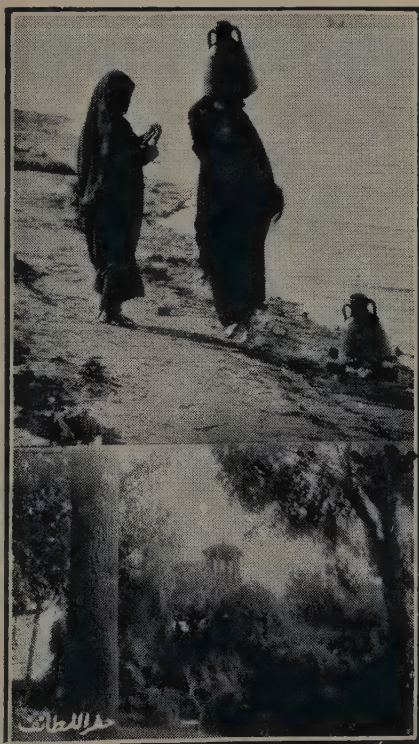
37, Kasr-el-Nil Street, opposite Lipton's

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CL6000P



this column, the ancient Arabian measures are inscribed. They are the Diraa or the Arabian ell ($21\frac{1}{2}$ inches) ; and kirat (carat) which is the 24th part of the Diraa. The Kufic Arabian inscriptions in the column and marble slabs which are built into the walls, refer to the restoration of the Nilometer in the 9th century, under the Caliphs Mamun and Motwakkil, of the Abbaside Dynasty.



1. Peasant girls
carrying water to
their homes.

2. A beauty spot in
Ezbekieh Garden.

Photo : Alex. R. Khoori



The duty of measuring the height of the Nile water with the Nilometer, is incumbent upon a person who bears the title of Sheikh, which means elder.

When the water level becomes 15 diraaas and 16 kirats, the Sheik in charge, announces the Wefa which kirats high, the Sheik in charge, announces the Wefa which means The Sufficiency, that is attainment of waterlevel which is sufficient to irrigate the Valley of the Nile.

The watchman will show you a place near the Nilometer where Moses is believed to have been found amongst the bulrushes. The spot is very ideal and it

JERUSALEM

St. John's Hotel

P.O.B. 259 Telegr. Address : « Fastotel ». Telephone 82.

Renovated throughout in 1925
Now Jerusalem's most up-to-date Hotel.
Facing the Holy Sepulchre

Running water, hot and cold, in every room.
Many private baths :: Electric Light
Excellent European kitchen and service :: Garden terrace
H. & F. FAST, Managers.

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C J 8000 K



seems possible that it was honoured by the presence of that prophet.

THE MANDOURA TREE. In a private garden, at the northern end of the island, a huge wonder-working tree stands. It can be easily reached by crossing Malek el-Saleh Bridge and walking along the bank. On enquiring from the natives about El-Mandoura Tree (known vernacularly as El-Sagara el-Mandoura), it will be shown to you at once.

It is adorned with many tiny little flags and rags of different colours. The local natives believe that it possesses the power of healing the sick, who flock, from far and near, to this tree. They offer to it the cloth which covered the affected part of the body and thus contribute in adorning it. The patient is further required to pluck two leaves from the wonderful tree and bandage them with another piece of cloth on the affected limb.

One of the roots of the tree is visible over the ground, in the form of a little arch. The keeper gives information to the effect that the passing through this arch or loop by any barren woman, will give her fertility. The hollow is hardly sufficient to let through a person of average thickness yet when I asked the keeper whether or not a very fat woman can perform this feat, he replied in the affirmative, adding that this wonderful root of the tree is elastic!



Kasr El Nil Bridge

Kasr-el-Nil Bridge crosses the Nile River near the Egyptian Museum, opposite the British Barracks. It is 402 metres long. In the afternoons, processions of carriages and automobiles, occupied by the elite classes of Cairo, can be seen proceeding on this elegant bridge to Gezira (The Island) where the grounds of Gezira Sporting Club and Y.M.C.A. Sporting Club, the Aquarium, the Skating Rink and many cafés, are situated. Many use this bridge when visi-



Manager : U. Giuliano

CAIRO

Luna Park Hotel

KAMEL STREET,
Opposite Cook's Office

Every Modern :: :: ::
:: :: Convenience :: ::
:: :: :: and Luxury
ELECTRIC LIGHT - LIFTS
MODERATE CHARGES
100 Rooms and Suites
Sumptuously Furnished

AMERICAN BAR

Latest Sanitary Arrangements

BOARD & LODGING
from 60 Piastres

Telephone 15-92

Proprietor : **S. Giuliano**

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C4500K



ting the Great Pyramids, The Zoo and Giza Gardens. Immediately after leaving the bridge in Gezira, you find to the left, the entrance to a vast garden, well arranged and full of tropical plants and lovely flowers. The garden is provided with seats made of tree-branches. Those that are fixed at the southern end, overlook the Nile where the waters branch at the head of the island.

On the opposite side of Gezira, to the right, after leaving the Skating Rink, there is anotehr exten-



Photo : Alex. R. Khoori

Kasr-El-Nil Bridge with its bronze guardian lions.

sive garden, which is somewhat similar to the preceding one. A number of little stone old monuments are placed in this garden at different places. All along this side, opposite the Nile where pleasure house-boats



or Dahabiahs are tied, a shady footpath runs from the beginning of this garden to its end. Palm-trees with shrubs at their feet line this path and shelter it from the piercing rays of the sun

Kasr-el-Nil Bridge is open for navigation and closed for land traffic about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours every day ; generally from 1.30 p.m. Care must be taken to return before its closure which is preceded by ringing a bell. A notice board, giving the exact hours of closure and opening, is fixed at both ends of the bridge.

The Nile

The Nile is the longest river in Africa. It flows through a longer stretch of basin (over 2,450 miles in a direct line) than any other river in the world. Along all its windings, it measures over 4,000 miles, falling short only of the extent claimed for the Mississippi River, U.S.A. In ancient times its branches in Lower Egypt were many. Two now remain, the Rosetta and Damietta arms, which begin near the Delta Barrage.

Thousands of years ago, when the world was young, the Nile used to flow into the Mediterranean Sea, somewhere near the site of the Barrage. There was no delta at such a remote time. The land of the delta, it is believed, was formed by the annual Nilotic mud which used to accumulate in small quantities from year to year, near the river's mouths.

The following places on the Nile, near Cairo, are interesting.

GEZIRA ISLAND. This little island is an ob-



long one, in the middle of the river, between Cairo and the Great Pyramids. Kasr-el-Nil Bridge connects it with Cairo and the English Bridge connects it with the W. bank of the life-giving river.

It is the Cairenes' favourite promenading place. Every afternoon the elite classes can be seen driving, motoring or walking along the river-bank.

Gezira boats of many extensive and private gardens and many sporting clubs. The Gezira Sporting Club occupies a vast stretch of picturesque land, at the other end of the island, near Boulac Bridge which connects it also with Cairo. On alternate Saturdays

WARNING TO TOURISTS

TRAVELLERS proceeding up the NILE or visiting the DESERT are **warned** against doing so **without** procuring SUN GLASSES to prevent the ill effects produced by the excessive **Glare, Sand and Dust.**

Obtain CROOKES ANTI-GLARE GLASS.

Can be supplied to your own prescription.

LAWRENCE & MAYO (Egypt) Ltd.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL BUILDINGS, CAIRO

LONDON, ALEXANDRIA, JERUSALEM.

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT (HERE).

C4500P



during the Winter Season, race meetings are held here. Gezira presents an animated aspect during such meetings, as many people of the best and official classes attend them. This course is picturesque, the walks are extensive and the stands command a panoramic view of the little island, surrounded by the Nile.

The club is an old one, having been founded on the occupation of Cairo by the British troops in 1882. The Highland Brigade, consisting of 1st Battalion Royal Hinghlanders, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, were encamped at Gezira. Capt. H.W. Seton-Karr of the Gordon Highlanders, a keen sportsman and a celebrated pigeon shot, proposed to form a Sporting Club for pigeon shooting in the Gezira, and with this object in view, he left the camp one morning and proceeded by himself, on his own initiative, to the Gezira Palace where he requested an interview with the Khedive Tewfik Pasha. The interview was granted. Capt. Seton-Karr explained the object he had in view with the result that the Khedive gave instructions that a piece of land in the Gezira should be allotted for the purpose of a sporting club. This was duly carried out and the Club started, with Capt. Seton-Karr as Secretary.

ROD-EL-FARAG is a suburb on the Nile. It can be reached by trams No. 9 that run to Shoubra.

Here you can enjoy a very fascinating view of the Nile. An island, green with the many trees and shrubs that cover it, is in the middle of the river, opposite



Rod-el-Farag. One of the ferry boats can take you there and back for a small charge.

At Rod-el-Farag there are many cafés with verandahs overlooking the river. On Sundays and holidays, in Summer, they are always crowded.

Visit this place one week-day in the afternoon and sit in one of these verandahs and enjoy the Nile view it affords.

RODA ISLAND is, as its name implies, the little Island of Gardens, near old Cairo. The Nilometer



Photo : W. F. Durrer

Sunset on the Nile at Rod-El-Farag.

and Mandoura Tree, described elsewhere in this guide book, stand here on this island.

Trams No. 1, for Old Cairo, run opposite it. Get off when you reach El-Malik El-Saleh Bridge and cross to Roda.



Gezira Grotto and Aquarium

Gezira Grotto and Aquarium are situated in a garden of an area of $9 \frac{3}{4}$ acres, in the Island of Gezira. A panoramic view of Gezira and the Nile, with the many gardens and fields on both banks, can be had from the top of the grotto.

The Aquarium is under the Grotto and consists of 24 tanks, containing about 28 species. In the garden there are aviaries and a fish pond.

ROUTE. Take tram No. 2 from Ataba el-Khadra Square, and get off at the terminus near Gezira Sporting Club.



FUAD EL AWEL AVENUE

Chemla Frères
The best and most Parisian
Stores in Cairo

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C4500P



Ezbekia Garden

This garden is situated in the middle of Cairo, in the heart of the business quarter.

Formerly, it was Ezbekia (pronounced Ezbekiyah) Lake, named after Emir Ezbek, who was the general of the army of the Sultan Kait Bey. In 1870,



An everyday scene at Rod-El-Farag.

it was converted into a garden, under the supervision of M. Barillet.

The Garden occupies now an area of $20\frac{1}{2}$ acres and is full of many tropical trees.

The Y.M.C.A. has a branch in the garden and the authorities have built an open freshwater bath, 3.30-1.30 metres deep and 27-45 metres long. There



are also the Soldiers' Club, a theatre, a fencing club, cafés, etc.

A grotto and an artificial little stream of fresh water containing gold-fish and crossed by little bridges, are the main features. A panoramic view of the garden with its surroundings, can be had from the top of the grotto.

Military bands play here every Friday and Sunday afternoons.

Civilians pay one half-piastre as admission fee on weekdays, 1 piastre on Sundays and Fridays. Military men are admitted free.

S. & S. Sednaoui & C^o L^{td}

CAIRO — Khazindar Square

Magnificent Display of the Latest Parisian Novelties.

The Largest Stocks in Egypt.

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE

C3000P



The Geological Museum

(extracted from the Government Almanach)

The museum was founded to house the large collections made by the geological survey parties, and in the main devoted to objects from Egypt. The most interesting exhibits on the upper floor are the large fossil mammals from the Faiyûm (and specially the unique *Arsinotherium* skull) ; a group of meteorites, including one which fell near Alexandria in 1911, and a typical series of Egyptian minerals, rocks, and smaller fossils.

On the ground floor, building stones, samples from boring operations, and specimens of other economic products such as lead and copper ores, salt, gypsum, etc. are exhibited. In the central hall, there are fossilwood, basalt pillars from Abu-Zabal, and

BE SURE TO VISIT

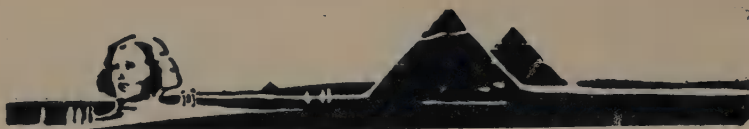
The AMERICAN UNIVERSITY at CAIRO

Five minutes walk from Egyptian Museum.

Ask hotel porter for descriptive folder and map.

Telephone — Cairo 6606 or 6607

C2500Cr.



cases showing the mineral resources of Egypt and a student's collection of characteristic Egyptian fossils.

The Museum is situated in the garden of the Ministry of Public Works and is open free to the public, every day, from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. except on Fridays and Government holidays.

Director : Dr. W. F. Hume, Sub-Director : O. H. Little, Inspector : Dr. H. Sadek, Geologists : F. W. Moon, H.J.L. Beadnell and Mustafa Eff. Allam.

Establishments OROSDI-BACK

NOVELTY STORES of all kinds.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

CAIRO BRANCH

Shari Abdel Aziz

12 Selling Houses



EGYPT	{	CAIRO
	{	ALEXANDRIA
	{	TANTAH
SYRIA	{	PORT-SAID
	{	BEYROUTH
	{	ALEPPO
TURKEY	{	CONSTANTINOPLE
	{	SMYRNA
	{	ADANA
MESOPOTAMIA		BAGDAD
TUNISIA	{	TUNIS
	{	BIZERT

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C4000P



The Religion and Gods of Ancient Egypt

The ancient Egyptians believed in a life beyond the grave. And because of this belief, they invented embalming in order to allow the spirits of the dead to inhabit again their mummified bodies.

After death, they used to make an opening in the body through which they relieved it of the stomach, intestines, spleen, liver, kidneys etc., but



Photo : W. F. Durrer

Morning on the waters of the Nile

in most cases, leaving the heart. Through the nostrils they used to thrust an instrument to remove the brain. The removed internal parts of the body had to be kept in alabaster or terra-cotta jars, which are called Canopic Jars, the stoppers of which were re-



presentations of the divinities supposed to protect the dead: Amset, Hapi, Duamutef, Kebehsenuf, who were sons of Horus.

After thus cleaning the body, they used to soak it seventy days in a solution, then stuff it with sawdust or spices etc., and bandage it properly and tightly as we find the mummies artistically bandaged today, awaiting resurrection.

Man was believed to consist of four elements : the body, the Ba, (soul), the Khu (intelligence), and the Ka (genius).

The world was created by the god Khepera in this order : 1. The light, 2. The firmament or home

Write your impressions on
THE REMINGTON PORTABLE

The generally recognised leader because it
combines all the qualities demanded
of a portable machine — compactness, light weight,
Remington strength and a full keyboard

Remington Typewriter Company:
CAIRO — ALEXANDRIA — PORT SAID — KHARTOUM.

Salesrooms in all the leading towns of
Palestine & Syria

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE

CL8000H



of moisture, i.e., clouds and rain, 3. Mankind, 4. The second eye — probably the moon, 5. Plants, herbs, reptiles and creeping things, 6. Seven deities — four being male and three female.

Mankind was created in this manner as stated by the god Khepera: "Now after these things, I united my members, and I wept over them, and men and women came into being from the tears which came forth from my eyes."

After death, the deceased had to be led by Anubis, the jackal-headed god of the dead, into the judgment hall of Osiris, the judge of the dead. Here, the heart of the deceased, which was a symbol for his conscience, had to be weighed by Anubis, against the feather, emblem of Right and Truth or Law. As is shown in the illustration, Thoth, scribe and secretary of the cycle of gods is standing to the right, with a reed-pen and palette, recording the result of the trial. Under the balance, the female monster Amam, the "Devourer" or "Eater of the Dead," is awaiting to annihilate the sinner. She has the forepart of a crocodile. The middle part is that of a lion and the hind part is that of a hippopotamus. Near Thoth, stands Horus, the hawk-headed god, son of Isis. He is shown leading the righteous into the presence of Osiris, the Lord of Eternity, the ever-joyful and happy. Anubis and Horus are holding in their left hands the Anch which is the Sign of Life.

Though the Egyptians of old worshipped hundreds of gods, 438 gods and goddesses according to



the classification of the Italian Egyptologist Lanzone, they believed in one God as master of all, to whom all adoration was due. He was called Ra, in Thebes was called Ammon or Ammon-Ra and in Memphis was known as Ptah.

The following is a list of the principal gods of Egypt with a short description :

AMMON-RA, who was formerly the local deity Ammon, was chief god of Thebes, "Lord of the two lands," and "King of the gods." One of the hymns sung in praise of his name contains this passage :-

"O form, ONE, creator of all things, O ONE ONLY, maker of existences! Men came forth from his two eyes, the gods sprang into existence at the ut-

ESTABLISHED 1870

NICOLAS TANO

ANTIQUITIES STORE

7, Sharia KAMEL, CAIRO --- (Opposite Shepheard's Hotel)

GENUINE ARTICLES GUARANTEED

LOWEST PRICES

Purveyors to leading museums of Europe and America
A full description accompanies every object sold.

References: Metropolitan Museum of Art, New-York; Chicago Museum, Cleveland Museum, Philadelphia Museum, U.S.A.; British Museum, London; Louvre Museum, Paris.

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CL3500G



terance of his mouth. He maketh the green herb to make cattle live, and the staff of life for the (use of) man. He maketh the fishes to live in the rivers, the winged fowl in the sky; he giveth the breath of life to (the germ) in the egg, he maketh birds of all kinds to live, and likewise the reptiles that creep and fly; he causeth the rats to live in their holes, and the birds that are on every green twig. Hail to thee, O maker of all these things, thou ONLY ONE."

PTAH, the "Opener," supposed to be the father of the gods who came forth from his mouth. Pa-



The Judgment Hall — weighing the heart of the dead, the left scale contains the heart of the dead which represents his conscience, the second contains a feather — emblem of Truth and Law.

tron of craftsmen. Chief god when Memphis was in power.

CHNEMU, ram-headed god who made mankind. In Philæ, Upper Egypt, he is represented making man out of clay on a potter's wheel. He enjoyed many of the attributes of Ra, Ammon and Ptah and played the same role in Elephantine, Upper Egypt; as they did at Thebes and Memphis.



KHEPERA, the beetle-headed god of creation. He was supposed to have created himself.

NET, goddess of war and hunting.

NEWT or **NUT**, goddess of the sky. She brought the gods Osiris and Set and the goddesses Isis, Hathor and Nephthys.

OSIRIS, ISIS and **HORUS**. Osirirs, god and judge of the dead, was begotten by god Seb, a fact which created scandal amongst the gods and made Ra angry. Isis his wife and sister, was a great benefactress, as she taught the Egyptians how to cultivate wheat and barley. She was worshipped in Syria and Italy also. Horus was their son and the hawk-headed god

Do not fail to visit **THE GOVERNMENT
PERMANENT EXHIBITION
OF EGYPTIAN INDUSTRIES**

43, KASR-EL-NIL STREET, CAIRO

OPEN DAILY (Sundays & Holidays excepted) from 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ARTICLES ON EXHIBITION :

Hand Woven Silks, Cotton and Wollen Textiles, Rugs and Bags, Matting, Brass, Silver and Copper Work, Stair Carpetting, Inlaid Wood Work, Confectionery, Ivory Work and Necklaces, Leather Work, Furniture, Cigarettes, Baskets, Wicker Work, Pottery, Earthenware, and Semi-Porcelain, Mineral Products, etc., etc.

ENTRANCE FREE

SALE ON SPOT AND ORDER BUREAU

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C4000P

Maurice Nahman

No. 27, Sharia EL-Madabegh

Near the French Embassy

Telephone No. 4599 — CAIRO

Licence for Sale from the

Egyptian Museum No. 38

ART GALLERY

Sale of Ancient Egyptian, Greek, Roman,
Coptic, Musliman Antiquities.

Papyri and Manuscripts

Ancient Egyptian Jewellery, Scarabs, Amulets, Necklaces,
Carvings, Embroideries, Alabaster Vases, Statues,
Bronzes, Arabic and Rhodian pottery.

*Every piece on exhibition guaranteed absolutely
genuine and as represented.*

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CL12000P

NO VISITOR TO CONSTANTINOPLE
SHOULD FAIL TO VISIT

THE
ORIENTAL MUSEUM



of
S. Haim

in which will be found a
a very wonderful collec-
tion of Oriental Rugs and
Carpets. Antique and Mo-
dern Brocades.

Embroideries, Miniatures, Faiences, Arms,
Fine Works of Art and Jewellery

S. HAIM
THE ORIENTAL MUSEUM,
(opposite Pera Palace)
CONSTANTINOPLE

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CLJ26000K



who led the righteous into the presence of Osiris, his father. He was the avenger of his father whom Set, god of evil, murdered in the following manner:- Set and his associate conspirators made a box fitting the body of Osiris exactly, the measurement of which was obtained previously. At a banquet, Set produced this rich and beautiful box and asked the party to try it, promising to give it to one of them whose body might be found to fit it. Each guest tried it, and when Osiris was in, Set and his friends put on the lid and closed the box and threw it into the Nile. Set, having



An ancient Egyptian ploughing. The plough of the Egyptian of to-day is just the same as the implement used thousands of years ago.

found it on the shore of the sea, cut the body of Osiris into fourteen parts and scattered them far and wide. Isis, on hearing this, set out collecting those pieces of the body of her husband, and she succeeded in finding thirteen pieces only. She built a temple wherever a piece was found, and for this reason the temples dedicated to Osiris were many. Osiris, meanwhile, became king of the Underworld.

ANUBIS, jackal-headed god of the dead, son of Nephthys and Osiris who mistook her for his wife Isis. Anubis was the conductor of the dead, he exa-



mined the scales and produced the heart to be weighed against the feather, emblem of Right and Truth.

THOTH, ibis-headed god of eloquence, books, sciences and inventor of writing and philosophy. He was the scribe and secretary of the gods, and as depicted in the scene of the Weighing of the Heart of the Dead, he is seen standing to the right, with a reed-pen and palette, recording the result of the trial. He was indentified with Hermes of the Greeks.

MAAT, his wife, goddess of Law. She wears a feather, emblem of Right and Truth.

HAT-HOR, "mistress of the gods," "lady of the west," goddess of love and of the mountain which

ORANGES AS PRESENTS

We undertake to supply a box of best quality Jaffa Oranges to every address in the United Kingdom and Ireland at the following prices :

United Kingdom	P.T. 110 or £ 1.2.6
Ireland	P.T. 125 or £ 1.6.0

The "Pardess" Coop. Society of Orange Growers
P.O.B. 61, Jaffa, Palestine.

Military men are supplied in Egypt by :

NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE INSTITUTES
P.O.B. 1006, CAIRO

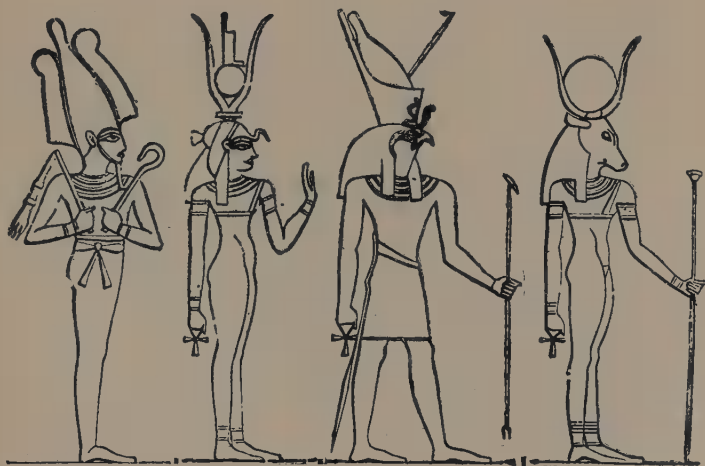
PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

JC8000K

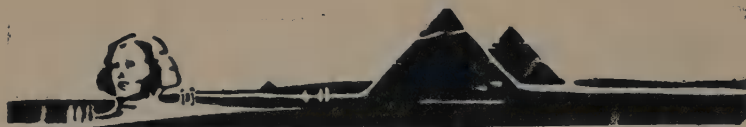


separated Egypt from the other worlds. She represented what was true, good and best in woman as wife, mother and daughter. She was patron goddess of all singers, dancers, merry-makers, beautiful women, artists and artistic works, vine, wine, intoxicating drinks and in fact all joy and happiness. She was indentified with Aphrodite of the Greeks and Astarte of the Syrians, and was represented in the form of a woman with a cow's head.

SERAPIS, i.e. Osiris-Apis, was the living image of Ptah on earth. He was represented with the head of a bull (Apis) wearing a solar disc and uræus. His worship was introduced in the time of the Ptolemies who were careful not to disturb the



Osiris, Isis, Horus, and Hat-hor.



principal beliefs of the natives. Apis was kept in one of the courts of the temple of Ptah, at Memphis, where he gave forth oracles. When he died, he was laid on a sarcophagus in the Serapeum, at Sakkara. One Apis bull, marked with the sacred marks : a black patch on his flank, a triangular spot on his forehead and a crescent on his chest — had to be worshipped at one time only.

N.B. — The quotations in this chapter were borrowed from "The Nile," By Sir E.A. Wallis Budge, London, 1898.

**MASSAGE
MEDICAL GYMNASTICS
AND
PHYSICAL TRAINING**



THE SWEDISH INSTITUTE,
under the directorship of

A. BERLIN G.D.
Swedish State Certificate

Villa Parvis, 18 Sharia Cheikh Hamza, Cairo.

Telephone : Boustan 1935

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C3000P



Scarabs and Antiques

How to detect the False and the True

Scarabs, forged and true, are so abundant and in popular demand, that I prefer to deal with them first.

The little things are made of gold, or a mixture of both metals called electrum, or of bronze, glass porcelain, bone, blue paste, crystal, agate, jasper, amethyst, matrix of emerald, carnelian, lapis-lazuli, clay, and steatite (or soap-stone). The latter was much preferred by the ancient artists and their pa-



Photo : Alex. R. Khoori

Omar Mohammad el-Matani at work in his den at El Tarif, Luxor.

This is the man responsible for the perfect imitation scarabs that baffle the most clever and experienced Egyptologists.



trons because of its cheapness, softness for engraving and when baked, it hardens and becomes solid. For these reasons, soap-stone scarabs are abundant.

The name and titles of the reigning pharaoh or that of a famous loved monarch, are engraved on the flat oval face of the scarab. There are scarabs bearing the names and titles of notables and individuals, and scarabs simply with floral patterns. Amuletic scarabs, on which the ancient Egyptian gods are engraved, are many.

Usually, the back of the scarab is cut in the form of a kind of beetle, much seen in Upper Egypt,

The Omnipresent Hairdresser !

MAISON GUSTAVE

ACHILLE DETHOOR, Successor.

Wherever you go, he or his assistants will attend to your hair.

Whether in Cairo or its suburbs, on the Nile or in Upper Egypt resorts, he is always there.

CAIRO : at 44 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil (Head Office)

Shepherd's Hotel. — Continental-Savoy Hotel.

Semiramis Hotel.

LUXOR : in Luxor Winter Palace Hotel.

ASWAN : in Cataract Hotel.

ON THE NILE : in all Tourist Steamers of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.

The first class establishment patronized by the Royalty.

Permanent Waving. New process. Hair Dyes a speciality.

Telephone : CAIRO 26-50

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C3000P



hence the name scarab, which is derived from the Greek *scarabæus*.

The ancient simple Egyptians saw this beautiful lustrous beetle deposit its eggs inside a ball of mud, roll it before her from the water's edge to a dry elevated place on the slopes of the hills or in the neighbouring desert, to save her offspring from destruction by the annual Nile inundation. They also saw that in due time, this self-same ball produced swarms of young beetles. They saw this phenomenon and connected it with their sun-god, who daily rolls his golden disk in the heavens, from East to West, and in which they perceived the source of all life and energy. animate and inanimate. They called this sacred beetle *Khepera* which is derived from the verb to be or to create.

It was the sign and symbol of creation, re-birth, resurrection and eternal life. Its little statuette or idol, the scarab, was worn by the ancient Egyptians, men and women, in honour and adoration of the great creator, and to crave his abundant favours and bounties.

Thousands of scarabs had to be suspended from the neck and wrists of the mummy and placed amongst its wrappings. A big amuletic scarab had to be bandaged over the mummy's heart after its removal for embalming. This assured the resurrection of the body.



The Marks of the Genuine

According to Wakeling, genuine scarabs are light in weight and the thread-hole is thick at one end and fine at the other, that is to say, the diameter of one is bigger than the other.

Bright glazed scarabs, if scratched and lined, are forgeries; if finely pitted all over, thinned and worn through at points of prominence, are genuine. These last are very rare and in great demand for their beauty, hence the many frauds in this class of scarab.

It is somewhat safer to choose grey soap-stone scarabs which were originally of a bright blue or

LEMONIA'S

ORIENTAL TEA ROOMS & GARDEN

44, Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo.

The rendez-vous of the elite.

Daily

Musical Selections and Dancing.

High Class Confectionery & Pastry

AMERICAN BAR

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE

C4000P



green-blue glaze. The glaze must have entirely disappeared at points of prominence, but traces of colour must still linger in protected cuttings. The engravings on the oval flat face are still filled with the glaze, which must be in a disintegrated condition, and can easily be removed with a pin.

Hieroglyphs must be well spaced and the engravings surely and strongly cut. The body of the beetle must be well-shaped.

Scarabs made of jasper, carnelian or of hard stone in general, are covered sometimes with a milky film, often in the shape of patches.

Scarabs are now manufactured in great quantities at El Tarif village near El Gorna, on the way to the elegant temple of Queen Hatasu, known as Deir el Bahari, at Luxor. There are very good imitations made by Omar Mohammad el Mat-ani, which baffle the most clever and experienced Egyptologist. I visited his den one morning and he showed me, in an outer bare room, the tools he employs, the stones used, the Egyptological books from which he copies the engravings, and the finished fine products of his skill. He was very secretive and never allowed me to enter or gain a glimpse into his well-guarded factory, which is placed in the innermost part of his own house that stands in an isolated position at El Tarif, near to the river's bank.

To obtain a genuine article, without trouble and worry, I advise the readers to apply to the following dealers in Cairo :



Mr. Maurice Nahman, 27 Sharia Madabegh ;
Mr. Nicolas Tano, 7 Shari Kamel, Opp. Shepheard's ;

Mr. Ismail Abdallah El-Shaer, Haret El-Zahar,
opp. Shepheard's.

Mr. S. Haim, The Oriental Museum, opp. Pera
Palace Hotel, Pera, Constantinople.

Never buy from any member of the great fraternity of turbaned, silk-clad gentlemen of the Cairo streets and their less important brethren at Luxor.

Other Antiques

OLD PORCELAIN : glaze must be thin and evenly distributed.

FORGERIES : glaze is glossy, thicker in parts and patchy ; soft material is used.

OLD ALABASTER POTS : must show irregularity of make, a kind of lumpiness from the method in which they were cut out thin and drilled out to the bottom with bow drill. The outside must be worn out.

FORGERIES : These are made on the lathe and finished regular in shape. They must be thicker and heavier and not drilled down to the bottom similar to genuine pots. The inside show marks of hurried execution as the surface of the interior is left rough. Small pots are made in two halves, upper and lower, and cemented together in the middle or thereabout.

General Marks of Antiquity

The following marks of immense age and antiquity apply to antiques in general, including scarabs :



Genuine articles show on their surface fine black specks and smudges, like spots of ink. These are crystalline deposits of black manganese.

True antiques show sometimes colourings like the rainbow. These are the effect of continual damp and exposure, thus indicating immense age and antiquity.

NEW SAVOY PENSION

Proprietor E. IORIO

Promenade de la Reine Nazli, Quai Port-Est (near French Consulate)
First-class house in ALEXANDRIA - Egypt

BEAUTIFUL ROOMS FACING THE SEA

Overlooking the site of Pharos, one of the world's 7 wonders

Every modern comfort

with running hot water in the rooms. Hot baths at any time

LIFT — First class Kitchen

Bedroom and board from L.E. 12 to L.E. 16 per month

Price per day with complete Pension 60 Piastres - 2 persons 100 Piastres

Telephone 58-00

Telegraphic Address SAVOYPENSION

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

AC4500K

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL

ALEXANDRIA

POSITION : Situated in the most selected Quarter of Alexandria.

APARTMENTS : Suites, Rooms with bath attached, Running water, Fans in every room.

THE RESTAURANT : First-class Kitchen and cellar.

GRILL-ROOM : Delightfully decorated.

BALL-ROOM : The rendez-vous of the high class Society of Alexandria, Dancing every afternoon.

AMERICAN-BAR : Reading-Room, Stall.

ROOF-GARDEN : Beautiful sea view, open from the 1st of May. Dancing. The only Restaurant on the Terrace.

SPORTS : Sporting Club, Tennis, Polo, Golf, Cricket, Racing, Sailing. Dragoman meets every train and ship

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

ACL3000K

ACCURACY

* DIGNITY *

RELIABILITY

THE NEW YORK HERALD

European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune

Europe's Complete American
Newspaper, 12 to 16 Pages daily

CONTAINS:

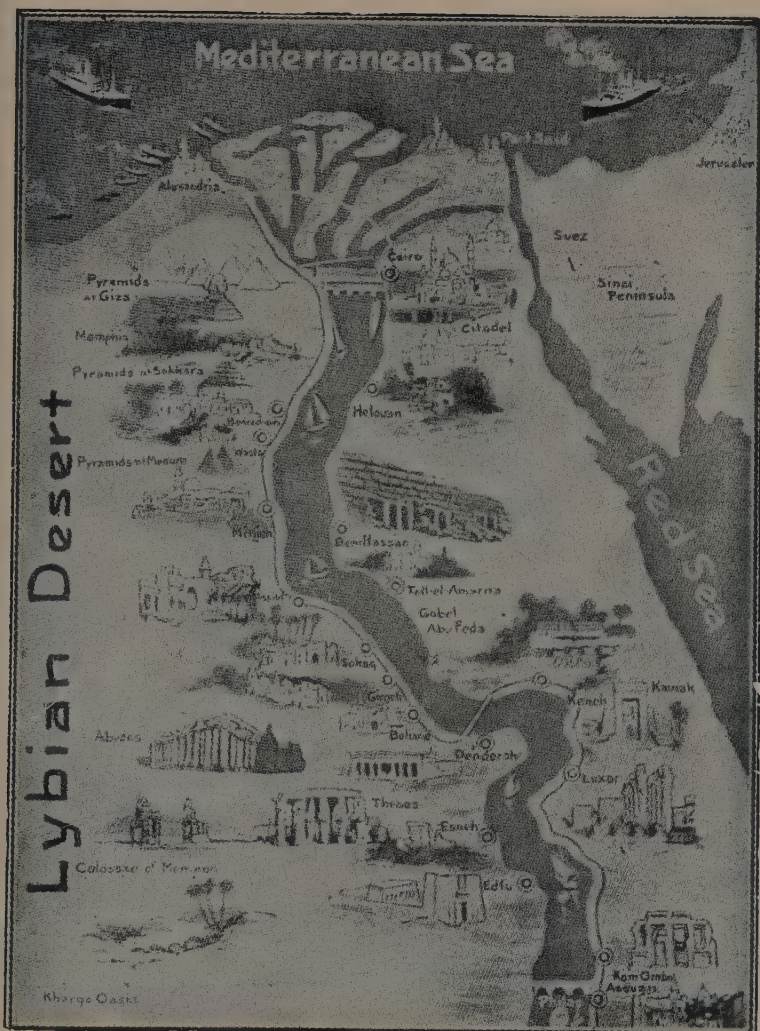
Largest list of American stock quotations published in Europe. The most extensive American cables, including the United Press service. A typical American sporting page with Sparrow Robertson's special column. Fashions. Theatres. Art. Music.

A well-balanced American Newspaper for
Americans abroad.

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C8000K ex.

A bird's eye view map of Egypt



The

Italian Tribune

The most widely read
and most original Eng-
lish Language Journal
in Italy. Correspondents
everywhere.

EDITORIAL OFFICE
18, via Ricasoli,
FLORENCE

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.



THE CHURCHES

NOTICE : Secretaries of clubs and societies whose institutions are not mentioned in this book, are requested to send in similar information for publication in the next edition.

All Saint's Pro-Cathedral

All services in this church have now ceased. Church of England services are now held in St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral, Kasr el Doubara.

St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral

Kasr el Doubara.

Sundays. Holy Communion 7 and 8 a.m. Parade Service 9 a.m. Choral Eucharist 10 a.m. Matins 11 a.m. Children's Service 3.15 in the Church of the Saviour (C.M.S.) Boulac. Evensong and Sermon 6 p.m.

English Mission

Rue Seif el Din el-Mahrani, Faggalah,
Sundays Services at 10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
Rev A. C. Martin, Head of the Mission

Kasr el-Nil Garrison Church of England

Services 7 a.m., 9 a.m. Holy Communion and Parade, in St. Mary's Church Kasr-El-Doubara, 11 am. Children's Service. Chaplain : Rev. H. W. Todd, C. F.

St. Andrew's Church of Scotland

(Kubri Abou-el-Ela) Sharia Fouad el Awal (Bulac)
Sunday Service : at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.



Chaplain: Rev. W. Stevenson Jaffray, C.M.G.,
C.B.E., D.D., K.H.C.

Holy Communion is celebrated on the first Sunday of month alternately morning and evening.

St. John's Wesleyan Church

Sharia Fouad el Awal (Bulac Level Crossing).

Service at 6 p.m. Rev. Edgar M.M. Bright, C.F.

Russell Soldier's Home

Gospel Meeting every Sunday evening at 7.30 p.m.
Meetings are also held on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7.30 p.m. All are heartily welcome.

CAIRO.

BRISTOL HOTEL

COMPLETELY RENOVATED

REFITTED, AND LATEST

IMPROVEMENTS INTRODUCED

Admirable position in KHAZINDAR SQUARE

Facing Ezbekieh Garden

IN THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS CENTRE:

G.P.O., Mousky, the Bazaars, etc.

PRICES

Rooms from:

30 Piastres or

6 Shillings or

1 1/2 Dollars

Rooms and Board from;

70 Piastres or

14 Shillings or

3 1/2 Dollars.

Telephone 530

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE

1 1/2 pp. CLAJ. 12500 P



This establishment is situated in the heart of the city, at Shariel-Mahdi, near Shepheard's Hotel and Cook's Tourist Office. It is one of the oldest clubs for British soldiers and sailors in Cairo. It was opened in 1900 by Mrs. Todd Osborne of Rysland. Newton Mearns, Glasgow.

There is sleeping accomodation for over 60 men. The restaurant provides all meals. Men travelling or un duty are served at any hour of the day or night. The confortable Lounge always has a well furnished reading table, circulating library and an abundance of games etc. Bright services are held every evening. British soldiers and sailors are always welcome and should make full use of the Home as long as they are in the city.

Superintendent : F. A. Graham

Church of the Jesuit Fathers

Faggala near Pont-Limoun Station

Rector : Rev. Father Hains.

Masses : — Winter Time — Week days at 5, 6, 6.30, 7.30 a.m. Sundays and Holidays at 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 a.m. and at 7.15 p.m.

Confession in French, English, Italian, Greek, Arabic, Turkish and German.

St. Joseph's Church

Sharia Emad-El-Din

On Sundays and Holidays : Mass at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Short Sermon in English at last Mass.

Week days : Mass at 6.15, 7.15 and 8.



Benediction : From Easter to 1st. Oct 5 p.m. from 1st. Oct. to Easter 4 p.m.

The American Mission. (Established in 1854)

DIVINE SERVICE IN ENGLISH, at the American Church, in the Mission Building, near Shephard's, at 6 p.m. every Lord's days.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR, at the same place at 4.45 p.m., every Lord's day ; Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p.m. All cordially invited to attend.

The American University at Cairo
113, Shari Kasr el Aini.

The University which, in fact, is a monument of American Christianity and western civilization in the heart of the East, is situated in a central position in official Cairo, near the ministries and the different foreign legations. It occupies the beautiful Arabesque palace built by Khairy Pasha, minister, seal-bearer and friend of Ismail Pasha, the Khedive and father of the enlightenel present King of Egypt. A vi-

GROSVENOR HOTEL

Off Sharia Kasr-el-Nil — CAIRO
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

Entirely new building. Central heating. 100 bedrooms each with bath-room suite attached, hot and cold water, filter, telephone, electric fan and alarm clock.

Lounge on every floor

Two Lifts, Billiards, Bar, Hairdresser, etc.

The hotel offers the highest standard of comfort at moderate charges; from 120 Piasters per day in pension terms.

Agents meet all trains and boats

ROSSMORE HOUSE comfortable family hotel
under the same management

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE

CLAJACC14000K



sit is recommended to see the beautiful mural decoration of the palace.

Before the palace was bought by the University, it was the home of the Egyptian University, and the present ruler of Egypt, H.M. King Fuad I, before his accession to the throne of the Pharaohs, was chairman of the committee of that institution, and his office used to be where the present officials execute their every-day duties.

Another historical incident connected with this edifice, is the visit paid to it by Ex-President Roosevelt. On his way back to America, after a hunting trip in the African jungles he lectured in what is now the College Assembly Hall.

The University has at present three departments the College of Arts and Sciences with about three hundred students, the School of Oriental Studies, with about 100, while the Extension Dept. reaches many hundreds.

It is under the control of Trustees, residing in the United States, and was incorporated in 1919 under the laws of Washington, D.C., under the title "The American University at Cairo." Subject to the aforesaid Board of Trustees, local administration in Egypt rests with the Council and the several Faculties.

Officers :

President : Dr. Charles R. Watson, Dean of the College : Dr. R.S. Mc Clenahan, Bursar : Mr. H.A. Garthoff, Director of the Dept. of Extension : Mr.



W. W. Cleland, The Dean of the Teacher's training school: Mr. Russell Galt.

EGYPTIAN MONEY

The monetary unit of Egypt is the Egyptian gold pound or L.E., divided into 100 (P.T.) Piastres Tariff. The piastre is divided into 10 milliemes (Mills.)

The National Bank of Egypt issues notes in denominations of L.E. 100, L.E. 50, £.E. 10, £.E. 5, £.E. 1 and 50 Piastres.

By decree, dated August 2, 1914, banknotes of the National Bank of Egypt, were made inconvertible legal tender, until further order.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT

Head Office: CAIRO

FULLY PAID CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
--------------------	-------------

RESERVE FUND	£ 2,675,000
--------------	-------------

London Agency :

6 & 7, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.4

**Branches in all the Principal Towns
in EGYPT and the SUDAN**

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE

C4500P

Pre-war coinage still in great circulation in Egypt,
and the Sudan
SILVER



20 Piastres or P.T.=
4/2d., Dol. 1.04 or Fr. 5



10 Piastres or P.T.=
2/1d., 52 c. or Fr. 2.60



5 Piastres or P.T.=
1s. 1/2d., 26c. or Fr. 1.30



2 Piastres
or P.T.=
5 d., cc.,
or Fr. 0.52



1 P.T.=
2 1/2d., 6c. or
Fr. 0.26

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)

Head Office : 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.
with which is amalgamated

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, Ltd.

LONDON OFFICE : 37 King William Street E.C. 4

Capital Subscribed, £ 6,975,500; Paid, £ 4,975,500;

Reserve Fund, £ 1,000,000.

Over 400 Branches.

EGYPT: Aelxandria, Cairo, Heliopolis, Port-ïd, Suez, Assiut, Beni-Suef,
Zagazig, Tanta, Mansourah, Mellawi, Musky (Cairo), Minieh, Sohag.

THE SUDAN : Hassa-Heissa, Omdurman, Khartoum, Port-Sudan, Wad-Medani.

PALESTINE : Haifa, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Nazareth, Ramallah, Tel-Aviv;
Also at GIBRALTAR and MALTA, throughout the BRITISH WEST
INDIES, BRITISH GUIANA, EAST, SOUTH, SOUTH WEST &
WEST AFRICA, NIGERIA and the MAURITIUS; in HAMBURG and
NEW YORK (Agency).

The Bank acts as Agent for Home, Colonial and Foreign Banks.



NICKEL



1 Piastre =	1/2 Piastre =	2 Milliemes	1 Millieme
1 Silver	1d. and	or Mills or	1/2 c., or
Piastre	1 farthing,	m/m. =	Fr. 0.02 1/2
shown	3c., or Fr. 0.15.	1/2d., 1c. or	= 1/4 d.,
overleaf		Fr. 0.05	

The above is pre-war coinage. During the British Protectorate, new coinage was issued, the value of which is shown in English, hence their reproduction here is rendered unnecessary, as the new coins can be easily indentified.

Soon after the independence of Egypt was declared, new coins, in gold, silver and nickel, were minted with the portrait of H.M. the King Fuad I and the coins are almost the same as those of pre-war, so to identify them is easy, with the help of the foregoing illustrations.

Remember that Egyptian money is legal tender also in the Sudan and no more in Palestine.

Equivalence of European and American gold in Egyptian silver money.

£ = 97 1/2 Piastres. 5 Dollars = 100 Piastres. 20 Marks (gold) = 97 Piastres. 20 Francs (gold) = 77 Piastres.



Cairo Newspapers

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE. Daily Price 1 Piastre, 8 pp. Published simultaneously in Alexandria and Cairo. Head Office : Rue Hamman El Zahab Alexandria; Cairo Office : Sharia Deir el Banat. Editor : Mr. A. J. Cunningham. For subscriptions, see last page. Special Sporting Edition, published on Sundays. Price 1/2 Piastre.

THE EGYPTIAN MAIL. Daily. Price 1/2 Piastre, 8 pp. Editor : Mr. Angus H. Watts. Office : 30, Shari Kasr el Nil.

DEUTSCHE ORIENTBANK A.G.

(formerly Banque Hassan Said Pacha)

Head Office: BERLIN

CAIRO : 47, Shari Kasr el Nil

ALEXANDRIA : 4, Rue Adib

Telephones : 45-95, 29-10 & 41-38

Telephones : 34-72, 68-86 & 68-87

Also at Hamburg, Constantinople (Galata & Stambul) and Smyrne.

All banking operations in general. Savings bank. Safes on hire.

Telegrams: DORIBANK

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE

C2500P

SUMMER PALACE HOTEL

Ramleh (Glymenopoulo) ALEXANDRIA

First-class family hotel. American Bar. Restaurant. Billiards. Open all the year round. Special reduced winter rates.

Summer Season: Spacious and airy terrace for tea and dinners. Concerts.

Weekly small Dances with Jazz Band. Special Motor Service.

Bathing Huts on Glymenopoulo Beach. Best French Cuisine.

Special Terms for Families.

Moderate prices. Telephone 502 R.

Hotel - Pension Antonio

at Helwan, near the baths

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE

JCL4000P

The Upper Egypt Hotels C^o L^{td}

A. R. BADRUTT, General Manager

ASSOUAN THE LOVELIEST SPOT IN EGYPT

Reduced rates in November & December

THE CATARACT HOTEL

Built on Granite, high over river. Perfect Dryness. Splendid View. Grand Dining Hall. All Modern Comforts and Sanitary Arrangements. Electric Light and Lift. Golf. Tennis.



The enchanting palace on the river's black rocks — The Cataract Hotel

THE GRAND HOTEL

Situation on River between Town and Railway Station.
A Smaller House. Latest Comforts. Electric Light.

Under the same Management as the Luxor Winter Palace Hotel and Luxor Hotel.

Ask for combined railway & Hotel tickets at reduced rates

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

2 pp. CLJ. 24000c



Chubland

NOTICE : Secretaries of clubs and societies whose institutions are not mentioned in this book, are requested to send in similar information for publication in the next edition.

Turf Club

19 Shari Maghrabi

This club was founded in April 1893 and the late Earl Cromer was the first president.

Secretary : . H. C. Brougham, O.B.E.

The Royal Geographical Society

Founded in 1875, By Khedivial Decree.

Address : M. le Secrétaire de la Société Royale de Géographie d'Egypte, Bureau de Poste de Kasr-el-Doubara. Le Caire.

Publications : Publishes bulletin and memoirs at intervals.

The Ethnographical Museum is open to visitors every day except Fridays and official holidays, from 9 a.m. until noon.

Y.M.C.A. Sports Club

(Anglo-American Branch)

Willcocks Ground, Gezira.

Chairman : W. M. Hayes,

Secretary : R. Consterdine.

Hon. Treas. : T. W. Purr.

Football, Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Athletic



Sports, Annual open and Member's Competitions, Fetes, Open-air Concerts, etc.

Annual Subscription (Y.M.C.A. members only) : P.T. 200. Lady members : P.T. 150 (Wives of members : P.T. 100). Telephone : 19-57. Office : Y.M.C.A. St. David's Building.

Gezira Sporting Club

Gezira, Teleph. 14-18

This club is formed for race meetings, gymkhanas and athletic sports, as well as for the games of cricket, lawn tennis, golf, polo, racquets, hockey and football.

Membership is restricted to applicants elected by the Committee, on the proposition of two members. The number of members is limited.

Temporary Members (i.e. visitors to Cairo) may join at special rates on being introduced by a member.

Patron : H.M. King Fuad I.

President The Rt. Hon. Sir Georges Ambrose Lloyd, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O, High Commissioner in Egypt

Vice-President : Lt. General Sir C. B. Haking, G.B.E., K.O.B., K.C.M.G, etc, G.O.C. British Troops in Egypt.

Chairman of committee : J.H. Percival Esq.,
Secretary : Capt. D. D. Hope Johnstone.

Heliopolis Racing and Sporting Club

The Heliopolis Racing Club was established some 15 years ago. The Race Course is situated at

TUT-ANKH-AMEN

Signed his name in Hieroglyphs,
why not you ?



The royalty of Old Egypt used to sign their names in their pictorial writing, placed within an oval in the form of a royal *cartouche*.

Send your name and we will translate it into hieroglyphs and engrave it on a royal seal artistically made of Egyptian metal, silver or gold or make a printer's block of it.

We will mail to you, anywhere, a beautiful Egyptian seal and a certificate signed by an Egyptologist that those engraved Hieroglyphs are your name.

Please see over.

Seal your letters with it and surprise your friends and relatives.

Imprint it on your letter paper (top left corner), books, handkerchiefs and garments

It gives your things a mark of distinctiveness & personality



PRICES

SILVER
Style No. 2
5 dollars or
Lst. 1-0-6 d.

SILVER
Style No. 1
4 dollars or
16/4 d.

EGYPTIAN METAL
Style No. 3
2 50 dollars
10/3 d.

GOLD, 18 carat from 25 dollars or Lstg. 5-2-6d. and upward, according to carat

Zincographic block for printing. Drawing on paper only.
3 dollars or 12/4 d. 1.50 dollars or 6/2 d.

CUT HERE

To the Anglo-Egyptian Supply Association, P.O.B. 2012, Alexandria, Egypt.

Dear Sirs, Please find enclosed the sum of _____ for
one (or _____) seals, with the following name engraved in
Hieroglyphs :-

Name _____

Its phonetic pronunciation _____

Style required : No. _____ Metal required : gold, silver,
or Egyptian Metal, or zincographic block.

Temporary address in Egypt or abroad until (Date _____)

Permanent home address :—

Please give quotations and particulars for the following
jewellery, bearing my name or initials in Hieroglyphs :-
For ladies : rings, brooches, powder-cases, ear-rings
For gentlemen : neck-tie clips, cuff-links, cigarette cases,
rings. (Mark articles required with X)

Signature : _____

Send your letter containing remittance by registered post



Heliopolis, about 10 minutes by electric railway from Cairo Station.

The Course is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles round and about 25 metres wide. The grand stands, terraces etc., allow ample space for the accommodation of large crowds. The paddock is spacious and surrounded on two sides by commodious masonry stalls and horse boxes.

The entrance tickets per day are 35, 15 and 10 piastres.

The Heliopolis Sporting Club is situated to the S. of Heliopolis Palace Hôtel. There are an excellent 18 hole golf course, 17 tennis courts, a polo ground, a cricket and football grounds, a very comfortable Club house with large verandahs all round, bath rooms, etc.

The subscription is 400 piastres per annum.

Entrance fee 100 Pias.

Sec.: Frederick Wiltshire. Tel.: Zeitoun 28.

Y. M. C. A.

Central Branch and Headquarters of Egypt :
Sharia Nubar Pasha.

Secretaries: Wilbert B. Smith. (National Secretary) Robt. W. Burns, Gerald M. Tamblyn, M.H. Richmond, C. Steele Holcombe, John Kirmiz, Noguib Kelada, Rofail Guirguis, Philip Kelada.

Membership open to Egyptians and men of other nationalities.

Evening classes, Bible classes, indoor and out-



ISMAIL ABDALLAH EL-SHAER

HARET EL-ZAHAR, Opposite Shephard's Hotel

First shop to the left.

Dealer in

Genuine Old Egyptian antiquities, Real old scarabs, Amulets, Egyptian jewellery, Necklaces, Carving, Alabaster Vases, Statues, Bronzes, Porcelain, Blue pottery.

Gold rings, Gold bracelets, Gold brooches, Gold necktie pins, Gold cuff-links, Gold necklaces, all with scarabs. Figures and such curiosities, by permission from the Egyptian Museum, Cairo.

LICENCE No. 1

ALL OBJECTS GUARANTEED

Certificates of guaranty accompany objects bought in our shop, and are undersigned by me that the writings on the objects are genuine old Egyptian antiquities. If the said antiquities are proved false by any inspector of any museum, I am willing to refund the price of antiquities and expense to the holder of my certificates. I am prepared to give all the details, meaning and full description of every object sold as well as dynasties, age and quality of stones.

LOWEST PRICES

Purveyor to leading museums of Europe, America and Cairo.

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CL7000K



door athletics, tennis and other games, library, reading room, and tea garden.

Annual Subscription : P.T. 120, Students : P.T. 100. — Telephone: 42-04.

ANGLO-AMERICAN BRANCH : including Hostel, St. David's Building, Sharia Emad-el-Din.

Library, billiard room, meetings, lectures, classes, concerts, etc. Monthly Magazine, Sports Club, at Gezira.

Annual subscription : 100 Piastres ; Membership 360 Piastres.

Telegrams: "Manhood, Cairo." Tel. 34-54 At.

Meadi Sporting Club

This club is the only one in Meadi, the garden city on the bank of the life-giving river, half-way between Cairo and Helouan-les-Bains.

The Club House which is well appointed, is situated in delightful surroundings, five minutes walk from Maadi Station on the Cairo-Helwan railway, 12 mnutes journey from Cairo. Lending Library for use of Members. Bridge Room. Refreshment Bar. Afternoon Teas. Light Luncheons and Special Teas provided if 24 hours notice be given to the Secretary.

Games

GOLF: Well kept desert course of 18 holes. Non-Members who are Members of other Golf Clubs in Egypt may play over the Course on payment of a Green Fee of 15 Piastres, provided they are introduced by a full member of the Club.

MATOSSIAN

TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

SOCIETE ANONYME

BRITISH ARMY
CONTRTACTORS



BRITISH ARMY
CONTRTACTORS

*THE LARGEST FACTORY IN EGYPT for
ORIENTAL TOBACCO and EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES*

THREE FACTORIES IN EGYPT

Agencies for the Purchase of Tobacco in the
Chief Tobacco-growing Countries of the World

**TURKEY, MACEDONIA
GREECE, RUSSIA, Etc.**

Head Office

GIZA, EGYPT

Branches in all Towns and Villages of Egypt and Sudan

AGENTS FOR ENGLAND :

**FRANCE, HAMILTON & Co., Ltd., 269-270 Upper St.,
Islington, London, N.1.**

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C8000P



TENNIS: There are 5 excellent Sand Courts. A Tennis Professional is employed who is available for giving lessons.

SWIMMING BATH: Large Swimming Bath, graduated depth. Artesian well water. Croquet lawns, Bowling greens and Badminton Court.

COUNTRY MEMBERSHIP: Married P.T. 400 per annum. Single P.T. 250 per annum. Special Three Monthly subscription rates for Military admitted at Committee's discretion. Correspondence relative to Membership etc. to be addressed to the Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Resident members: Family (playing) 500 Pias., Family (non-playing 250 Pias., Single 350 Pias.

President: Mr. J. W. Williamson, Vice-President: Dr. Mahmud Bey Taher, Chairman of Committee: Mr. W. D. Hart.

Royal Automobile Club

Villa Automobile Club, 3, Shari Shawarby Pasha. Tel. 4115 Ataba. Telegrams: Royalauto, Cairo.

The purpose of this club is to advance automobilism in Egypt, try to have the roads improved, and signs posted for facilitating motoring, and to safeguard the interests of automobile owners in general. It was founded in 1924.

Patron: H.M. King Fuad I.

Pres. of Honour: H.H. Prince Omar Toussoum;

President: H.H. Prince Djemil Toussoum.

AU BON MARCHÉ DE PARIS.

CAIRO BRANCH : Sharia Emad-El-Din

This is a Branch of the well known Paris House.

The Most Important and Cheapest Establishment.

We beg to inform our Customers that there exists in Cairo, at Sharia Emad-el-Dine, an important Branch where every Department of our Paris House is represented.

The Building is one of the most handsomely equipped and elaborate structures in Egypt.

Our organization has a special department in Paris which enables the constant and rapid supply of every article which has to deal with Fashion.

Our customers are therefore sure to find all the latest creations of the Season.

Our Fitting Department, at the head of which is one of the best Paris Specialists remains in close touch with Headquarters and regularly supplied with a selection of the latest Paris Models.

Having at its disposal the necessary Specialists and first-class materials, our Fitting Department is enabled to create the smartest and most up-to-date models and to satisfy every request.



Vice-Presidents: Messrs. D. E. Casdagli, Abdel-Hamid Soliman Pacha;
 Treasurer: Mr. Raymond A. Eid;
 Legal Adviser: Georges Merzbach bey;
 Secretary General: Mr. Alexander Comanos.

Cairo Motor Cycle Club

This club was formed in 1924 to attain the following objects:- Promoting social club runs, technical lectures, reliability trials, road information, and the furtherance of schemes in the interests of motor cyclists in general. Subscription: L.E. 1.

Hon. Secretary: Thos. M. Moore Esq., Sharia Bostan (Opposite Mohammad Ali Club).

Helwan Golf Club

President: C. R. Beasley.

Acting Hon. Sec.: S.F. Moore; (Application for membership to be made to the Hon. Sec., Helouan Golf Club, Helouan).

Acting Hon. Treas.: A.D. Macdonald.

Entrance fee on admission: P.T. 100.

Subscription Rates.

RESIDENT MEMBERS

	Golf only	Tennis Only	Golf & Tennis
Ladies	200	200	300
Gentlemen	250	200	400
Married	400	400	600

COUNTRY MEMBERS

Ladies	150
Gentlemen	150
Married	250

ASK FOR
Ariston's
Minerals

HIGH CLASS TABLE WATERS



CAIRO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION 1926

GOLD MEDAL

Factory at Saptieh, CAIRO

Telephone : 673

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C6000P



Rates for Visitors.

For one day	15	10	
For one week	60	40	
For one month	150	100	200
For six months	300	200	300

The Orient Club

Shari Kamel, (Haleem Sq.) No. 5.

This is a Syrian club, founded in 1890.

President : A. Meshaka Pasha, Vice-President :
Sir S. Shokeir; Secretary : Mr. J. Debanne Bey;
Treasurer : Mr. Salama Razouk.

W. Y. C. A.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE : 40 Shari Soliman Pacha.

Officers : Hon. President : H.E. Lady Lloyd;
Secretary : Miss F. M. King.

Telephones : House : Ataba 40-22; Employment
Bureau : Ataba 43-24. Telegrams : Emissarius, Cairo.

The Institute of Egypt

This institute was founded in 1859, on the initiative of Monsieur Jomard, who was the last surviving member of the "Institut d'Egypte," by a group of literary men resident in Alexandria, amongst whom were Koenig Bey, Secretary of the Viceroy Mohammad Said Pasha, Auguste Mariette Pasha, who had just founded at the time the "Service des Antiquités Egyptiennes," Mr. Thurburn, an English merchant

The Chicago Tribune
DAILY NEWS AND THE EUROPEAN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER **NEW YORK**

HAS, BY FAR,
the largest American circulation in Europe
and North Africa

THE TRIBUNE SPECIALIZES
IN AMERICAN FINANCIAL
AND RESORT NEWS

News of Egypt will continue to be featured
as in the past in the American manner and from
American viewpoint.

On Sale at all First Class Hotels
in Cairo, Luxor, Assuan.



and economist, and Dr. Shepp, the French sanitary delegate at Alexandria.

The first meeting was held on May 6, 1859, and the Institut was definitely constituted with forty-seven members on the 20th of the same month.

It continued to meet in Alexandria until January 9th, 1880, when it was removed to Cairo. In 1918 the Institute resumed the old title "Institut d'Egypte."

The principal objects of the Institut is the study of all that concerns Egypt and the surrounding countries, from the literary, artistic and scientific points of view. It is composed of fifty members resident in Egypt, who are elected by a majority of votes given by the existing members in a secret ballot. There are also a maximum of 100 honorary members and an unlimited number of corresponding members.

The meetings are held regularly on the first Monday of each month from November until May, both months included. They are public and any one presented by a member may make communications.

The proceedings are published in an annual bulletin comprising the papers read before the Institute and reports of the discussion, etc. Special memoirs on important questions are also published. French is the official language, but papers and communications may be prepared in any other language, provided that the language used can be set in Roman type and that an abridgment in French is given.

Egyptian State Railways

The Cheapest, Quickest and Most
Comfortable Route Through Egypt

EXPRESS CORRIDOR TRAINS, DINING & SLEEPING CARS

PORT-SAID to CAIRO : in 4 hours, 1st Class fare £ 1.7.4 1/4
(L.E. 1.330 m/ms) **Luncheon and Dining Cars.**

ALEXANDRIA to CAIRO : in 3 1/4 hours, 1st Class fare
£ 1.5.2 1/2 (L.E. 1.230 m/ms) **Restaurant Car.**

CAIRO to LUXOR or vice-versa : in 13 hours by the **Trains
de Luxe**, 1st Class fare £ 2.19.2 1/4 (L.E. 2.885 m/ms).
Sleeping Car Supplement £ 1.10.9 1/4 (L.E. 1.500
m/ms).

LUXOR to ASSOUAN or vice-versa : in 6 1/2 hours, 1st Cl.
fare £ 1.5.5 1/4 (L.E. 1.240 m/ms) **Luncheon Car.**

Combined Railway, Sleeping Car & Hotel coupons for
Luxor & Assuan at reduced rates are issued from 1st Oc-
tober 1927 to 15th January 1928, and from 1st April 1928 to
31st May 1928.

The Railway and Sleeping Car Return Coupons are
available till 31st January and 15th June 1928, respectively.

Through service with Palestine Railways, via Kantara:
Combined First Class Fare, Cairo to Jerusalem, L.E. 4.275
m/ms (£ 4.7.8), in 14 hours. Restaurant & Sleeping Cars.
Sleeping Car Supplement P.T. 125 (£ 1.5.8).

For information apply to :

Publicity Section, E.S.R.	Cairo	Station	
Enquiry Office	»	»	Tel. No. 6777
» »	Alexandria	»	545
» »	Port-Said	»	61
» »	Suez	»	79

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.



The library contains more than 27,800 volumes, and is open every day from 8 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., except Sundays and holidays.

The Egyptian Government grants an annual subsidy to enable the Institute to meet its general expenses and the cost of publishing the bulletin and memoirs.

Address : The Secretary, Institut d'Egypte,
1, Shari Sheikh Rihân, Cairo.

INSURE ECONOMY, TIME AND MONEY PLUS LUXURY
AND COMFORT, by arranging for your excursions for
the Nile, Egypt, Palestine and Syria with :

M. S. FARAJALLAH & C^o
TOURIST AGENTS

Nile steamers, dahabiehs, motor boats, steam launches,
camping equipments, motor cars, carriages, and Re-
liable Guides at very reasonable prices, on application
to Enquiry Office. — Opposite Shepherd's Hotel. —
Teleph. 583, P.O.B. 1525.

Telegr. FARATJOURIS, Cairo.

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CL3500K

ALLENBY HOTEL

JERUSALEM

**Situated in a very selected part near the Jaffa Gate
and the Post Office. Entirely renovated and fitted
with the latest sanitary appliances.**

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

150 Beds — Bathrooms — Electric Light

French Cuisine - Music at tea and dinner daily - Small dance
every Saturday evening - First class comfort - Dragoman
meets all trains - Moderate Terms - Special Guides, who
are at the disposal of visitors, are attached to the Hotel.

« Keeping Pace with the Growth of Tel-Aviv »

PALATIN HOTEL

Tel-Aviv, PALESTINE

Inaugurated in August 1926 — 60 rooms all with hot and
cold water. Running water — Many private bathrooms —
Every convenience known to the highest class hotels —
Lift, Roof-Garden, Tea Rooms, American Bar, Dancing
Halls, etc., etc.

New Building :: New furniture :: New Equipment

**See the glorious view of the Bay of Haifa
from Palestine's newest Hotel**

The Mount Carmel Hotel -- Haifa

Opened in May 1927

Handsomely located, Sylvan surroundings, and with an ideal panorama
of Haifa and the Bay at its foot. --- The Mount Carmel Hotel is the
peak of Modernity and Modern comforts.

Roof-Garden - Symphony and Jazz-Orchestras - First-Class Cuisine -
Spacious and Airy Salons and Rooms - Dances every evening.

“ The Ideal Resort for an Idyllic Vacation ”

For particulars and booking apply to:

Jerusalem : ALLENBY HOTEL.

Tel-Aviv : PALATIN HOTEL

Haifa : MOUNT CARMEL HOTEL

Proprietor : GEORGE BARSKY.

JERUSALEM: HOW TO SEE IT

INCLUDING PALESTINE, SYRIA & LEB.

1927

2nd Edition

BY ALEXANDER R. KHOURI
AUTHOR OF CAIRO: HOW TO SEE IT
LUXOR: HOW TO SEE IT, &c.
FORMERLY ATTACHED TO
ANTIQUITIES DEPT., EGYPT

WITH MAPS &
90 ILLUSTRATIONS

LONDON

LUZAC & CO., 45 GREAT RUSSELL ST., W.C.1.
THIS GUIDE IS OBTAINABLE FROM THE ABOVE
BOOKSELLERS OR FROM THE
PUBLISHERS: THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN
SUPPLY ASSOCIATION
P.O.B. 2012, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.



Caution to Tourists and Pilgrims

Because you are a tourist, a passenger that will not tarry long here and so not expected to become a client, you will be offered expensive books on Palestine and Syria printed some years ago, containing information regarding horse-back and carriage antiquated modes of locomotion. These books are out-of-date and are naturally of not much use today, as the information they contain is now worthless. So in your interest, we request you to ask for the up-to-date guide-book

JERUSALEM: HOW TO SEE IT

Including PALESTINE, SYRIA and LEBANON

by Alexander R. Khoori. Examine it and examine the others before you buy guide books. It was printed for the present Season. The author is from the Holy Land, and he goes with you, arm in arm, and guides you with map, word and photo, to the places of interest in Jerusalem, Palestine, Syria and Lebanon.

It makes your visit glow with interest. It makes Jerusalem and Damascus whisper to you the romance and mystery of the ages. It saves your money, as it gives you the automobile and railway fares, routes, official tariffs, currency values, rates, etc. It GUIDES you and renders the services of a guide unnecessary. Ask your bookseller or hotel hall-porter for a copy.

CONTENTS

A Glimpse into History : The Birth of the World's Saviour — The Days of Chivalry — The First Crusade — The Second Crusade — The Third Crusade, Richard Cœur-de-Lion — The Fourth Crusade — The Children's Crusade — The Fifth Crusade — The Sixth Crusade — The Seventh Crusade—The Most Romantic and Tragic Episode — The Eighth and Last Crusade. — Syria of Today. — Jerusalem : Via Dolorosa—Christ's Way of Agony — The Holy Sepulchre — El Haram El Sheriff—The Noble Sanctuary — Bethlehem—the Town of Jesus — Olivet—Christ's Quiet Retreat — Jericho—the Rose of the Desert — The Coenaculum — Ain-Karem — The Palestine Museum — Mysterious Petra—Gerasa and Philadelphia. — Jaffa : Tel-Aviv—the Jewish Summer Resort. — Nablus—Flavia Neopolis — Nazareth—The Playground of Jesus — The Lake of Galilee—Tiberias and Capernaum — Haifa—Mt. Carmel and St. Jean d'Acre — Beirut—Syria's Beautiful Seaport — Lebanon—The Mont Blanc of Syria — Baalbek or Heliopolis — Damascus—The World's Oldest Town — Money in Circulation — Jerusalem Churches and Temples — Jerusalem Motor Cab Fares — Jerusalem Cab Fares — Government House — Railway Station Motor-Service — Clubs and Societies — Postage Rates — Palestine Consular Corps — Railway Information.

240 pp. (size of this notice), with 100 maps and pictures

Price : 1½ dollars or 6/-d. or 30 Piastres.

Published by :

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,
P.O.B. 2012, Alexandria, Egypt.



Maltese Club

2 Bab el Hadid Square

AIMS and ACTIVITIES. — The Club is also the Seat of all Maltese Societies of Cairo and of the Maltese Community. It is, in a word, the National Home of the Cairo Maltese Colony.

President: Ant. J. Cachia, A.C.R.A., Vice-President: Per. Cirigottis, Hon. Secretary: Am. Vella, Hon. Treasurer: Jos. Bonello, Hon. Accountant: D. M. Magri Overend, Membres: Car. Cachia, John Bonello. — Telephone: 54-23.

SMOKE



TURKISH REGIE CIGARETTES

known all over the world by the
best connaisseur

THEY SUIT ALL TASTES AND PURSES

**SPECIALITY: HAND-MADE CIGARETTES OF
OUR OWN FACTORY IN CAIRO**

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CL5000P



NATIONAL HOTEL CAIRO.

EVERY HOME COMFORT
WITH THE BEST FOOD
AT REASONABLE TERMS.



LEGATIONS AND CONSULATES

ARGENTINE : 3, Midan Halim Pasha.

BELGIUM : 7, Shari el Fadl. Tel. : A. 4926.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, in Charge of Consulate General : Mr. Auguste Dauge ; Secretary : Mr. J. Ullens de Schooten ; Chancellor : Mr. G. New ; Interpreter : Mr. A. Vigneron.

DENMARK : 14, Shari Maghrabi.

FRANCE : legation : Shari Kasr-el-Nil and Shari Madabegh. Consulate : Shari el-Fadl.

GERMANY : 17, Shari Madabegh.

GREAT BRITAIN : Residency : Garden City ; Consulate : 19, Shari Gami Chakass.

Consul : E. G. Lomas, Esq., O.B.E., Vice-Consul : Mr. D. I. H. Bricknell ; Acting vice-consul : Mr. F. A. G. Cook.

GREECE : Legation : at Gezira. Consulate 37, Shari Kasr-el-Nil.

HEDJAZ : 15, Shari Madabegh.

HOLLAND : 6, Shari Champolion (Waboor el Miah). Consul : Mr. H. van Wickevoort Crommelin van Berkenrode ; Secretary : Mlle I. Cabri.

ITALY : Legation : 130 Shari Kars el Aini.

NORWAY : 23, Shari Kasr-el-Nil.

Consul Gen. : Mr. Stener Hezerdahl Vogt.

PERSIA : 31, Shari Mounsara.

PORTUGAL : 23, Shari Sheikh Abou-el-Sebaa.

ROUMANIA : 31 Shari Tewfikieh.



Consul & Commercial Attaché to the Legation :
Mr. Virgiliu Ciulli.

SERVIA : 5 Shari Soliman Pasha.

SPAIN : Legatin : 7 Shari Ismail Pacha.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister : Marquis de
Faura.

Consulate : 10 Shari el Borsa el Ghedida.

Consul : Mr. Alfredo Assir ; Sec. : Don P. G.
Olag.

SWEDEN : 11, Shari Emad el Din.

Consul Gen. : Mr. Harold K. C. de Bildt ; vice-
consul : Mr. Erik Ekberg.

TCHECO-SLOVAQUIE : Legation : 90, Shari
Kasr el Aini.

TURKEY : Agent's office in Swedish Consulate.

URUGUAY : 23, Shari Soliman Pasha.

U.S.A. : Legation : 2 Shari Soliman Pacha. Tel. 1880
Bustan. — First Sec. & Chargé d'Affaires a.i. &
Consul : Mr. North Winship.

Vice-Consul : Mr. Tloyce Huston.

Commercial Attaché's Office : 35, Shari Kasr el
Nil. Telephone : Ataba 4067.

ECONOMIC & TOURIST OFFICE

of the States of Syria, Lebanon & Alaouites — CAIRO, 6, Sh. el Manakh

TOURIST BRANCH

Tours in Lebanon & Syria

Beyrouth, Dog River, Biblos
Cedars, Baalbeck, Palmyra,
Damascus, Sidon and Tyre.

ECONOMIC BRANCH

Permanent Exhibition
of Syrian & Lebanese Industries

Silk, woollen and cotton tis-
sues, Oriental furniture and cu-
rios. Mother-of-pearl and incrus-
ted works. Works in enamel
and bronze and engraved brass.



Social Life in Cairo

HELIOPOLIS PALACE HOTEL. It is a magnificent and imposing edifice, built in the Arabesque style, so it looks as if transplanted from the land of the Arabian Nights to Heliopolis — the City of the Sun. The great hall contains twenty two marble columns which support a gallery beautifully ornamented and surmounted by a cupola, 55 metres in height, and by the beauty and boldness of its design, it is suggestive of a palace rather than of a hotel. It contains 400 bed-rooms, with accommodation for 450 guests, 84 private bath-rooms, lifts, restaurant, grill-room,



The rotunda of the Heliopolis Palace hotel overlooks the desert and the Mokattam Hills.



billiard-room, drawing-room, etc. It is heated from top to bottom with the central-heating system, and the ceiling is a blaze of light shining through cut-glass (like the Arab hammams) thus during the evenings a soft cool light is enjoyed. Life, here, is of a peculiar character. The desert breezes are invigorating and strengthening. A sojourn in this establishment, or in the Heliopolis House Hotel, its neighbour and which is under the same management, must not be overlooked. Mr. E. Barillet, formerly General Manager of the Elysée Palace, Paris; is the Managing Director of this romantic caravanserai. He is ably assisted by Mr. Marcel Baraguey.

HELIOPOLIS

HELIOPOLIS PALACE

ONE OF THE MOST SPLENDID HOTELS IN THE WORLD

Entertainments,
Concerts, Dancing, Excursions,
Excellent Cuisine.
Beautiful Surroundings.

10 minutes from Cairo.

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C4500K



GROPPI'S ROTUNDA is the rendez-vous of the cosmopolitan elite classes of Cairo. Dance enthusiasts enjoy here one of the most attractive and artistic dance halls in the world. The decoration is admirable. Its marble architecture, scientific lighting arrangements and excellent music and cuisine, make it unequalled for dancer and gourmet. For these reasons, it is the most frequented place in Cairo. Hotels with bombastic names fade beneath Groppi's splendour. On Saturday nights, you can hardly find a table, as the place is usually thronged by tourists and residents, who desert the so-called Small Dances and Balls of the hotels in order to be in a really congenial and healthy place of amusement.



Groppi's Rotunda — the rendez-vous of the elite.



NATIONAL HOTEL

Visitors to Cairo will ensure the pleasure of their trip by booking rooms in advance at the HOTEL NATIONAL.

Centrally situated in the heart of Cairo, the Hotel National overlooks gardens and is near the Parliament, Museum etc.

The cuisine is truly international. Favored dishes of every nation, are perfectly cooked and faultlessly served, and English cuisine is at its best.

But the chief attraction of the National Hotel is the refined and homely atmosphere that pervades

J. GROPPI'S

New Premises :

Midan Soliman Pacha — CAIRO

One of the finest Dance Halls
in the world

The Rendez-vous of the elite
Excellent Jazz Band

Dancing & Concerts Daily
TEA & GRILL ROOMS

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C4500P



everywhere. A real welcome awaits the guests and no effort is spared to make him feel at home.

Tariff on request, from the Manager. Cables : Hotelnatio, Cairo. Telephones : 1051 et 1052.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL AND NEW KHE-DIVIAL : For quiet life, comfort and economy. This hostelry a miniature of Shepheard's, with Egyptian decorations and designs, is unequalled. The hotel is one of the latest additions to the hotels of Cairo.

It is a modern fire-proof building with all up-to date requirements.



Celestino — the leading restaurant and the rendez-vous of the gourmets in Cairo.



It has just been reconstructed, enlarged and perfected with further modern comforts. A big new lounge has been added. This lounge is so situated alongside the entrance, that the visitors are not interfered with by the traffic of the hotel. A new covered verandah overlooking the main road, a large terrace and a new American Bar, as well as English Billiard-Room, built in a beautiful palm garden, facing and giving access to it where Tea and Meals are served in the Summer time, form further additions. An extra floor with 25 rooms, a large number of them with private baths, a considerable number of private baths have been added to the hotel besides, 2 lifts, hot and cold water running in every room, with up-to-date sanitary fittings, are important features which contribute to render the hotel a first class establishment.

The above mentioned improvements of a first class hotel, added to 25 years experience of hotel management of Mr. J. Vocles, the proprietor, is suf-

CAIRO

HOTEL DE PARIS

10, El-Maghraby Str., entr. by Groppi's passage - Telephone 34-22

The leading Family and Commercial Traveller's Hotel, near the Opera Square, Banks, etc. — Egyptian Parlour etc. Most of the rooms are with balconies overlooking North, & elegantly furnished according to the last principle of the modern hygiene.—Running water in each room. Bath-rooms.

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CLJ5000K



ficient to secure full confidence to patronize the "Victoria Hotel and New Khedivial."

The hotel is centrally located between the Cairo Railway Station and the Opera House, on the same side as Cook's Office and Shepherd's Hotel, and at a stone's throw from both, on the main streets, Nubar Pasha and Kamel, through which H.M. the King of Egypt passes often in his royal conveyance.

THE BRISTOL HOTEL. To fit Bristol Hotel for its new career, it has been entirely renovated, refitted with new furniture and the latest improvements introduced.

Bristol Hotel commands a beautiful view of Khazindar Square, and Ezbekia Gardens. It is near the General Post Office, the romantic Mouski, and the alluring bazaars.

This establishment accomodates 200 guests. Prices: room, from 30 Piastres (6 s. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars); room and board, from 70 Piastres (14s. or $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars) and upwards.

CELESTINO

4, Rue Elfi Bey, 4 (Behind Shepherd's Hotel)

: : 1st CLASS ITALIAN RESTAURANT : :

: : : TEA-ROOM — AMERICAN BAR : : :

DINERS-DANSANTS IN THE GARDEN

When visiting CAIRO
you cannot do better than stay at the
VICTORIA HOTEL
&
NEW KHEDIVIAL

Main Street : Kamel — Nubar Pacha



The leading first class family and most modern Hotel.

MODERATE RATES.

It stands in its own grounds. Garden. Extensive new lounges-
Covered verandah on the main road
Terrace built in the garden.

Two LIFTS. American Bar. English Billiards.

NUMEROUS PRIVATE BATHROOMS.
HOT & COLD WATER RUNNING
IN EVERY ROOM.

The good catering and attendance will add immensely
to the comfort and pleasure of your stay.

*All Steamers met. Autobus meets all trains
all the year round.*

Proprietor J. VOCLES.

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CLAJ1800P



Hints and Tips to Tourists and Visitors

STATION PORTERS. Pay the porter $\frac{1}{2}$ a piastre per package or case. Complaints to be made to stationmasters.

DRAGOMANS. Egyptian dragomans form a big fraternity in Egypt. In most cases, they are ignorant as far as archaeology and Egyptian history are concerned. But in the art of extracting your money, they are past masters. They have secret conventions with all the merchants here. Woe to the merchant who does not agree to augment the prices for tourists and pay the difference thus collected to the dragomans. He will be banned by this powerful fraternity who uninvitedly advise the unwary tourist as to where to buy. Tourists guided by these turbaned gentlemen are liable to pay double the price ordinary people pay, because, naturally, merchants revise their prices as soon as they see tourists come in with their dragoman-escorts waiting outside, who at the end of the day come round to collect their tolls.

Wide-awake tourists do not believe what a dragoman says. They take it for granted that the safest way is to act just contrary to the wishes of the dragoman and to go shopping alone.

Moreover, the dragomans enjoy the reputation of having very loose morals. So tourists, whether men or women, must be always on their guard while with a dragoman. Ladies must not allow dragomans to assist them mount or dismount. They must not be allowed to touch their hands.



Familiarity with the dragoman is dangerous, as this leads him to misunderstand simple acts of kindness. So he must be treated strictly as a SERVANT.

This may sound very extreme to democratic ears. But these are facts, seen and heard and verified by us, owing to our ability to understand Arabic — the dragomans language.

The Government, having received several complaints are drafting a new law to exercise a better and stricter control over them.

BETTING. Races, the pelote game and many night-clubs or dens, proved to be the ruin of many a

Cairo -- WARWICK HOUSE



44, Sharia Soliman Pacha.

Guests received—Highly recommended—A comfortable home — Central—Excellent cuisine—Moderate Terms
Telegrams: - Ison, Cairo.

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE

CLJ9000K



tourist. These places are run on unfair lines. So wide-awake tourists and visitors are advised not to patronize them.

CUSTOM REGULATIONS. — The import into Egypt of the following articles is absolutely prohibited:— Hashish, adulterated tobacco, tobacco seeds, foreign silver, nickel, or copper coins current in their own countries, cotton and cotton seed, obscene books or pictures.

The import of the following articles is subject to special permit:— Arms, cartridges, gun-powder, explosives, saltpetre, potassium chlorate, poisons and stupefying drugs.

Articles liable to duty are all articles except used wearing apparel, used articles for personal use and books. The following are not considered as personal effects and are, therefore, liable to duty:— Provisions, tobacco, bicycles etc., type-writers, arms, binoculars, professional instruments and dogs.

QUARANTINE TARIFFS. — The following are the Quarantine Tariffs on travellers and tourists arriving at an Egyptian Port with the intention of visiting Egypt.

On arrival 20 Piastres, on departure 15 Pias.

Travellers who are in transit through Egypt, i.e. persons who arrive at one port, and proceed direct to another port to embark on a vessel other than the vessel they originally arrived in, with the object of furthering their voyage, and who do not remain in Egypt more than 48 hours, are considered to be “in transit” and do not pay these dues.



Tram Guide

TRAM No. 14. — Red Light. Every 30 minutes.
Stations: Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Opera Sq., Aboul Ela, Gezira Island, English Bridge, Zoo, Giza, Talbich, Kom el-Akhdar, Mena House Hotel — Pyramids. 1st Class: 4 Pias. 2nd Class: 2 Pias.

TRAM No. 15 — Violet Light. Every 6 minutes, via Boulac and Giza:- Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Aboul Ela, Gezira Island, English Bridge, Zoo, Giza Village. Every 7 minutes, via Roda Isle. Stations: Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Qasr-el-Nil Bridge, Kasr-el-Eini

Grand Hotel de la Poste

PORT - SAID

(Opposite the Post Office)

**A First Class Hotel Offering Real Comfort
at Moderate Charges**

Up-to-date Sanitary arrangements RUNNING WATER IN ALL BED-ROOMS. Situated in one of the finest positions in Port Said.

Electric Installation Throughout. HOT AND COLD BATHS AT ANY TIME. Renovated throughout in 1924. Family Hotel.

English Catering

Under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietors.

Telegrams : "Hotel Poste-Port Said"

J. ALBRAND & SONS, Proprietors

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CLJ7500C



Hospital, Fomm el-Khalig, Roda Isle, Giza Village.
1st Class : 24 m/ms. 2nd Class : 12 m/ms.

Tram No. 13 — Yellow Light. Every 9 minutes.
Stations :- Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Aboul Ela, Boulac Bridge, Gezira Palace, Sporting Club, Embabeh Village. Fares : Civilian 12 and 6 milliemes.

TRAM No.13 — Yellow Light. Every 9 minutes.
Stations :- Citadel, Ataba el-Khadra Eq., Aboul Ela, Boulac Bridge, School of Arts. Fares : Civilian 12 and 6 milliemes.

TRAM No. 1. — White Light. Every 6 minutes.
Stations : Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Kasr-el-Nil Bridge, Fomm el Khalig, El Malek el Saleh Bridge, Old Cairo (Attar el-Nabi). Fares : Civilians 12 and 6 milliemes.

TRAM No. 11 — Red Light. Every 6 minutes.
Stations : Khazindar Sq., Ataba el Khadra Sq., Citadel, Imam el-Shaffee. Fares : Civilians 12 and 6 milliemes.

TRAM No. 2. — Yellow Light. Every 10 minutes
Stations :— Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Aboul Ela, Boulac Bridge, Sporting Club. Fares : Civilians 12 and 6 milliemes.

TRAM No. 3. — White Light. Every 3 minutes.
Stations :- Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Aboul Ela, Bab el-Hadid Sq., Daher, Bab el-Hussenieh, Abbassia. Fares : Civilians 12 and 6 milliemes.

TRAM No. 4. — Red Light. Every 4 1/2 minutes. Stations :- Saptieh, Cairo Station, Ataba el-



Khadra Sq., Bab el-Louk, Nasrieh, Sayeda Zenab.
Fares : Civilians 12 and 6 milliemes.

TRAM No. 5 — Red Light. Every 4 1/2 minutes.
Stations :- Ghamra, Daher, Mouski, Bab el-Khalk
Sq., Sayeda Zenab, Mawardi, Abbattoirs. Fares :
Civilians 12 and 6 milliemes.

TRAM No. 8 and 21 — White Light. Every 5
and 3 minutes. Stations :- Ataba el Khadra Sq., A-
boul Ela, Cairo Station, Training School, Shoubra,
Shoubra Village. Fares : Civilians 12 and 6 milliemes.

TRAM No. 22 — White Light. Every 3 minutes.
Stations :- Ataba el Khadra, Mousky, Daher, Ab-
bassia. Fares : Civilians 12 and 6 milliemes.

Ceintures Femina

Continental Building, Fouad Ist Avenue

CAIRO

Sub Branch of

“ETABLISSEMENTS BARRERES”

Khazindar Square

SPECIALITIES

**Medical Hypogastric Corsets - Hernial Trusses - Barrère's
Plastic Maillots.**

Dr. Charnaux, Mme. X and American reducing belts.

**Supports “Bisulva” for Enteroptotic Stomach, Great
selection of Bust Bodices, Varicous Stockings, Galf Wrap-
pers, Ladies Travelling Hygienic Drappers, Beauty Masks.**

M. MIRZA, Specialist Agent.

Telephone No. 4996

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.



TRAM No. 23 — Red Light. Every 12 minutes.
Stations: Saptieh, Bab el Hadid Sq., Khazindar Sq.,
Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Saida Eicha. Fares: Civilians
12 and 6 milliemes.

TRAMS No. 9 and 16 — Green Light (via Clot-
Bey St.) and Yellow Light (via Boulac). Every 6
and 8 minutes. Stations:- Ataba el-Khadra Sq., A-
boul Ela, Cairo Station, School of Arts, Zervudachi
Rd., Rod el-Farag (the Nile). Fares: Civilians 12
and 6 milliemes.

TRAM No. 10 — Red Light. Every 5 minutes,
Stations:- Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Aboul Ela, Cairo
Station, Friars School, Sakakini (Shari Abbas).
Fares: Civilians 12 and 6 milliemes.

TRAM No. 12 — Violet Light. Every 6 minutes.
Stations:- Cairo Station, Aboul Ela, Kasr el Nil
Bridge, Helwan Station, Nasrieh, Sayeda Zeinab,
Bab el-Khalk, Ataba el-Khadra Sq., Cairo Station.
Fares: Civilians 12 and 6 milliemes.

TRAM No. 17 — Yellow Light. Every 4 minutes.
Stations:- Cairo Station, Aboul Ela, Kasr-el-Nil
Bridge, Helwan Station, Gamamiz. Fares: Civilians
12 and 6 milliemes.

FARES FOR MILITARY MEN: (when wear-
ing uniforms): 1st class: 6 milliemes; 2nd class: 3
milliemes.



The Upper Egypt Hotels Co., L^{td}.

A. R. BADRUTT, GENERAL MANAGER

LUXOR (Egypt's Wonderland) LUXOR

Reduced rates in November & December

**Ask for combined railway & hotel tickets at
reduced rates**



Winter Palace Hotel—the palatial Caravanserai on the Nile

THE LUXOR WINTER PALACE

Best situation, facing River. Extensive Gardens.

Modern Style and Comforts. Sanitary Arrangements
on Latest Systems. Electric Light and Lift.

The Luxor Hotel

The Long-Established Hotel. Partially Rebuilt and
Modernised. Palm and rose Gardens. English
Church on Hotel Grounds. Electric Light.



Helouan - les - Bains

THE OBSERVATORY, HELOUAN. — Visitors can look through the small equatorial telescope on the following evenings:- Oct. 29, Nov. 30, Dec. 28, Jan. 25, Feb. 29, March 28. Director: P. A. Curry.

These dates supersede those given on page 101.

Three Days Programme in Cairo.

1st Day. — Morning. Old Cairo, visiting Roda Island, Nilometer, Mosque of Amr, Coptic Churches, and drive out to Pyramids. Afternoon.—About 4 p.m., on donkey or camel visit the Pyramids, the Sphinx, and the Temple of the Sphinx.

2nd Day. — Morning. Arabic Museum. Royal Library and Mousky Bazaars. — Afternoon. Visit the magnificent Mosque of Sultan Hassan, the Tombs of the Mamelukes, Mosque of Mohamed Ali, and the Citadel.

3rd Day. — Morning. Bab-El-Zwela, Mosque El-Moayad. Mosque of El Azhar (University), Bazaars, Mosque El Nasr, Old Walls. — Afternoon. Visit the Egyptian Museum of Antiquities.



LICENTIAE
BRITISH
FACULTY
OF
ARTS



CLASSIC
DANCING



BALLROOM
DANCING

The
IVY & GLEN-MOORE
SCHOOL OF DANCING

33 KASR-EL NIL STREET, CAIRO.



TRAVEL BY THE

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

*THE BIGGEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE
BOATS THAT PLY THE MEDITERRANEAN.*

Appointments and Cuisine second to none.

Weekly sailings between

ALEXANDRIA & MARSEILLE

ALEXANDRIA & BEYROUTH

M. GAUDAIRE

General Agent for Egypt and Syria

Alexandria, 1 Fouad 1st St. — Tel. Passages 337 - Goods 1347

Cairo, 7 Rue Kamel, — Telephone 392

Port-Said, Quai François Joseph — Telephone 379 & 9

Suez, Medjidie Building — Telephode 2

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE

C8000K

Quickest Route to Egypt and Palestine by

SITMAR LINE

Weekly DE LUXE service, from Alexandria
to (Syracuse), Naples and Genoa by
S.S. ESPERIA and ITALIA
(& S.S. AUSONIA from May 1928)



Fortnightly service from **ALEXANDRIA** to **MESSINA**,
NAPLES and **GENOA**, every 2nd Sunday by
S.S. Milano and Brasile (or similar steamers)
Fortnightly service, from **ALEXANDRIA** to **PORT SAID**,
JAFFA, **HAIFA**, **BEIRUT**, **TRIPOLI**, **LARNACA** (Cyprus),
SMYRNA, **CONSTANTINOPLE**, **PIRÆUS** (Athens),
NAPLES, **MARSEILLE** and **GENOA**; every 2nd monday, by
S.S. Sardegna and Umbria (or similar steamers)

OFFICES & AGENCIES

LONDON : Italian State Rlys, c/o Banca Commerciale Italiana, 16, Waterloo Pl. (Regent Str.) S.W.1.	GENOA : 2 Via Balbi, Palaz- zo Zigoli.
PARIS : Bd. des Capucines 10.	NAPLES : 22 Piazza della Borsa.
NEW-YORK : Italia-America Shipping Corp., 1-5 State Street.	ALEXANDRIA : 30 R. Cherif Pacha.
	CAIRO : 4, Sh. Kamel (be- tween Shepheard's and Continental Hotel).

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C8000K.

ROUTES TO EGYPT & COST

PORT OF DEPARTURE.	SAILINGS.	To.
Trieste Lloyd Triestino	Fridays	Alexandria
Venice Lloyd Triestino	Fortnightly	"
Naples Orient Line White Star and Red Star Lines Cunard Line Servizi Marittimi	Fortnightly Jan. 21, 1928. March 12, 1928. March 21, 1928. March 6, 1928. Weekly	Port Said Alexandria " "
London P. & O. P. & O. and B.I. Orient Line Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Fridays About fortnightly Fortnightly Fortnightly	Port Said " " "
Liverpool Bibby Line Anchor Line Henderson Line Ellerman's City & Hall	Fortnightly (Friday) About fortnightly Fortnightly 4 times monthly	" " " "
Southampton or Amsterdam "Nederland" Royal Mail Line	Fortnightly	
Southampton or Rotterdam Rotterdam Lloyd	Fortnightly	
Marseilles P. & O. Bibby Messageries Maritimes Nippon Yusen Kaisha Rotterdam Lloyd Fabre Line	Every Friday Fortnightly (Sat.) Weekly Fortnightly Fortnightly Tri-monthly or about weekly	" " Alexandria Port Said " Alexandria
Toulon Orient Line	Fortnightly	Port Said
Monaco White Star and Red Star Lines	Jan. 19, 1928. Jan. 30, 1928. March 1, 1928. March 21, 1928.	Alexandria
Genoa Servizi Marittimi Servizi Marittimi "Nederland" Royal Mail Line	Weekly Weekly Fortnightly	" " Port-Said

OF PASSAGE

VIA.	DURATION.	1st CLASS.	2nd CLASS.
Brindisi	3 days	Lstg. 35 0 0	24 0 0
Brindisi, Piraeus & Rhodes	8 „	26 0 0	16 0 0
Direct	3 „	From Lstg. 20	—
Athens, Constantinople & Haifa	8 „	From Lstg. 30	—
Athens & Haifa	6 „	From Lstg. 35	—
Direct, & Syracuse	3 „	36 0 0	22 0 0
Marseilles	12 „	Lstg. 38 0 0	Lstg. 26 0 0
Malta	12 „	34 0 0	24 0 0
Toulon & Naples	11 „	38 0 0	—
Marseilles	13 „	34 15 0	22 15 0
Marseilles	13 „	32 0 0	—
Gibraltar	13 „	30 0 0	—
Direct	13 „	30 0 0	—
Marseilles or Naples	13 „	30-33	23-25
Southampton, Algiers & Genoa	16 „	30 15 0	22 0 0
Southampton, Tangiers & Marseilles	15 „	35 0 0	26 0 0
Direct	5 „	30 0 0	18 0 0
„	5 „	25 0 0	—
„	5 „	38 0 0	24 0 0
„	5 „	26 0 0	14 0 0
„	5 „	25 0 0	18 0 0
„	4 „	From Lstg. 35	22 0 0
Naples	5 „	From Lstg. 22	—
Naples, Athens, Constantinople & Haifa	10 „	From Lstg. 35	—
Naples & Syracuse	4 „	38 0 0	24 0 0
„ „	6 „	31 0 0	21 0 0
Direct	5 „	19 10 0	14 5 0

FABRE LINE

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR

(CYP. FABRE).

Express Service by S. S. "CANADA"

Alexandria-Marseille

3 1/2 days

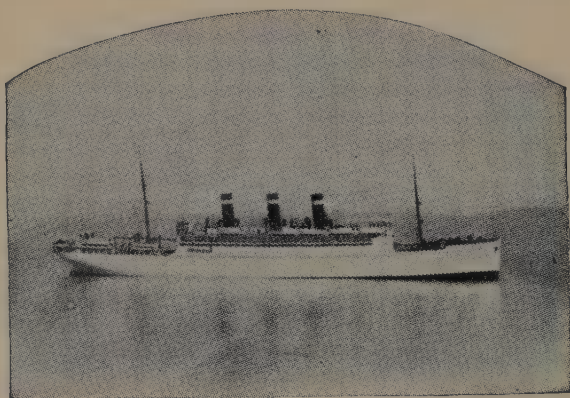
Alexandria-Beyrouth

20 hours

Frequent and regular Sailings between

ALEXANDRIA — NEW YORK

Via Marseille and the Black Sea.



Palatial S.S. Patria

Special Tourist Services for the Season run between

NEW YORK AND ALEXANDRIA

by the Company's

Express Liners "Patria" and "Providence"

Special Arrangements for Families.

Return Tickets issued at Reduced Rates.

For full particulars and special rates apply to the
different Offices and Agencies of the Company:—

MARSEILLE, 15 Rue Beauvau.
PARIS, 2 Rue Edouard VII.
NEW YORK, James Elwell & Co.,
17 State Street

BEYROUTH, Abdallah Zehil,
General Agent
ALEXANDRIA, Diab & Zehil.
CAIRO, Diab & Zehil.

And all Tourist Agencies

PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

CLAJ21000K



POSTAL INFORMATION

(Official information kindly given by Post-Master General)

POSTAGE (INLAND SERVICE)

LETTERS addressed to any town in Egypt or Sudan : For each 30 grammes or fraction thereof : Milliemes 5.

POST CARDS : Official or private card, single : Milliemes 3 1/2. Official post card with reply : Milliemes 7.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS published in Egypt, per number : Millieme 1.

NON-PERIODICAL PRINTED MATTER AND VISITING CARDS. For Egypt and Sudan, per 50 grammes : Milliemes 2.

REGISTRATION FEE : In addition to postage: Milliemes 10.

MONEY ORDERS : Commission made payable in Egypt : For each Egyptian pound or fraction thereof with a minimum charge of 15 milliemes for each Order : Milliemes 5. Maximum amount that can be transmitted is L.E. 100.

Commission made payable in Egypt for money orders for the Sudan. For each Egyptian pound or fraction, with a minimum charge of 15 m/ms. for each Order 6 m/ms.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND SAMPLES : For each 50 grammes or less : Milliemes 2.

PARCELS (For Egypt) :

Not exceeding 1 kilogramme : Milliemes 30.

Exceeding 1 kilogr. but not exceeding 3:40 m/ms.

Exceeding 3 kilogram, but not exceeding 5:50 m/ms.

For Sudan :

Not exceeding 1 kilogram. 65 m/ms.

Exceeding 1 kilogram. but not exceeding 3:95 m/ms.

Exceeding 3 kilogram, but not exceeding 5:95 m/ms.

NOTES :

Each parcel when handed in at the Post Office, must be accompanied by "a despatch note," duly filled in.

This form is obtainable at the Post Office free of charge.

The limit weight for parcels addressed to places without either railway or river service is 3 kilogrammes.



POSTAGE (FOREIGN SERVICE)

LETTERS : To United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and all British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates and British Offices in China and Morocco.

For each 20 grammes or fraction thereof : Milliemes 10.

To other countries in the Postal Union (except China and Arghanistan) :

For the first 20 grammes : Milliemes 15.

For every extra 20 grammes : Milliemes 10.

REGISTRATION FEE : In addition to postage 15 m/ms.

POST CARDS : Official or private cards, single : Milliemes 10. Official post card with reply : Milliemes 20.

NOTE : Illustrated post cards, can be transmitted at the reduced rate for Printed Matter if they bear no communication, and if they are not enclosed in envelopes.

NEWSPAPERS, PRINTED MATTER : For each 50 grams. or fraction 2 Milliemes; **COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND SAMPLES** : For each 50 grammes or fraction thereof : Milliemes 4 with the minimum charge in the case of commercial papers of 15 m/ms. and in the case of samples of 8 m/ms.

MONEY ORDERS : (On U.K. and all British Possessions) : For any sum up to L.E. 40 in the case of the United Kingdom. Fractions of apenny not allowed.

Commission on each Order :

For every L.E. 1 or fraction up to L.E. 4 : 10 m/ms.

For every L.E. 2 or fraction thereof, in excess of the first L.E. 4 Milliemes 10.

POSTAL ORDERS (BRITISH) :

Payable in the United Kingdom and Possessions only.

Commission payable on each Order :

On Orders from 6d. to 2/6 : Milliemes 6.

On Orders from 3/- to 15/- : Milliemes 9.

On Orders from 15/6 to 21/- : Milliemes 12.

PARCELS (To U.K.) Via Port-Said and Gibraltar by British steamers :

Not exceeding 1 kilogramme : Milliemes 110.

Exceeding 1 kilog. but not exceeding 3 : 150 m/ms.

Exceeding 3 kilog. but not exceeding 5 : 185 m/ms.

NOTE : Parcels when handed in at the Post Office must be accompanied by "despatch notes" and "Customs Declarations duly filled in. These forms are obtainable at the Post Office free of charge.

For rates in other countries see Egyptian Postal Guide, obtainable at all Offices. Price 5 Piastres.



CAIRO GUIDES, DRAGOMANS AND SAND CARTS TARIFFS

<i>Dragomen :</i>	Piastres
By the hour	8
All day in Cairo	20
All day outside Cairo	30

Cairo Donkey Fares.

All day from sunrise to sunset	12
All day outside Cairo not returning	18

Giza Donkey Fares.

From Badrasheen Station to Sakkara Pyramids ..	7
From Badrasheen Landing Stage to Sakkara Pyramids	7½
By the hour. For each of the first two hours	2
By the hour. For each hour extra	1

Giza Guides and Dragomen.

By the hour	6
By the day	25

Pyramids Special Ghaffirs (watchmen) and Guides

Ascending the Pyramids (3 Ghaffirs included in this charge)	10
Entering the Pyramids	10
Visiting ruins	5
Ascending and entering Pyramids and visiting ruins	20

Pyramids Tariffs for Camels and Donkeys.

Camel by hour	8
Camel by day	48
Donkeys by hour	5
Donkeys by day	25

Pyramids Sand Cart Tariff.

By the hour	15
---------------------	----



Piastres

By the day 100

MOTOR CAB TARIFF

For the first kilometre or part 4

For every additional 333 metres 1

For every fifteen minutes' wait 3

SUPPLEMENTARY CHARGES

In addition to the amount registered on the meter the following charges are made when a cab is sent for or returns empty to and from Midan Opera :

To or from Mena House 17

To or from Helmiya, Zaitûn, Heliopolis and Matariya 11

To or from Abbâsiya, Polygon, Giza, Shubra Village,

Rôd el Farag and Old Cairo 8

To or from Government Houses, in Gezira 5

To or from Maadi 14

TABLE OF DISTANCES COMPUTED FROM MIDAN OPERA

Abbaâsiya:-

	Metres
Cavalry Barracks	6,128
Egyptian Army Hospital	7,208
French Hospital	3,648
Italian Hospital	4,728
Polygon	7,198
Wâyli Police Station	4,928
New British Army Headquarters, via Sharia Abbas	5,830
New British Army Headquarters, via Sharia Zaher	5,960
Serum Institute and Infectious Hospital	6,200

THE

PARIS TIMES

**EUROPE'S INTERNATIONAL
DAILY NEWSPAPER**

“The outlook of THE PARIS TIMES will be that of the man of the world; its attitude will be based on reason born of reflection, on sympathy tempered by judgment, on common sense developed by experience, and, above all things, on independence fortified by honesty of purpose and the desire to serve” — From editorial in first number of THE PARIS TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

Offices :

33, rue Jean-Jacques-Rousseau,
PARIS, (1er), FRANCE.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE

The British Morning Paper

published at 6 a.m.

at

CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA

Price 1 Piastre per copy.

**Yearly subscription in Egypt & Sudan
300 piastres, post free.**

POSTED DAILY TO ANY ADDRESS IN
EGYPT, THE SUDAN AND PALESTINE

Head Office :

3, Rue Hammam el Zahab, Alexandria.

Cairo Office :

4, Sh. Deir el Banat

P.O. Box 8.

READ THESE USEFUL GUIDE-BOOKS

JERUSALEM: HOW TO SEE IT,
including PALESTINE,
SYRIA and LEBANON.

2nd edition, about 250 pp., 90 photos & maps.

Price 30 Piastres or 6/- d., post free

**LUXOR: HOW TO SEE IT, including
UPPER EGYPT**

4th edition, about 200 pp., 90 photos & maps.

Price 20 Piastres or 4/d., post free

ALEXANDRIA: HOW TO SEE IT

5th edition, about 200 pp., 50 photos & maps.

Price 15 Piastres or 3/- d., post free

CYPRUS: HOW TO SEE IT

about 75 pp., 21 photos & maps

Price 15 Piastres or 3/-d., post free

*Published by The Anglo-Egyptian Supply Assoc.
P.O.B. 2012 — ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.*

N. SPATHIS

(Established 1884)

THE GREATEST MANUFACTURERS
OF MINERAL WATERS IN THE NEAR EAST

SPECIAL WARNING

None genuine without this trade mark on the Crown Corks

Head Office:

Nubar Pacha St., CAIRO

Tel. No. 21.

Branch:

Averoff St., ALEXANDRIA

Tel. No. 994



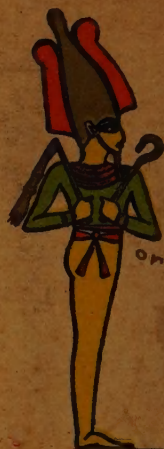
PLEASE SAY YOU SAW IT HERE.

C5000P



**WHILE IN CAIRO
PLEASE VISIT
THE ENGLISH LIBRARY**

N. SIGALAS



Kamel Street opp. Cook's Office

**THE BEST COLLECTION OF BOOKS ON EGYPT
THE LATEST NOVELS & PERIODICALS**

The greatest variety of
**PHOTOGRAPHS IN DIFFERENT SIZES OF
Upper & Lower Egypt also**

POST CARDS

Permanent Exhibition of

**ORIGINAL WATER COLOURS OF
EGYPTIAN SCENERIES DONE BY THE
MOST FAMOUS ARTISTS IN EGYPT**

LARGE VARIETY OF STAMPS FOR COLLECTIONS

**ALBUMS OF UPPER & LOWER EGYPT & ALL SORTS OF
EGYPTIAN SOUVENIRS ETC. ETC.**